

**Approaches to the analysis of the topography, origins, growth and  
development of English medieval towns: case studies of selected  
towns and their wider applicability**

**Volume 2: Illustrations**

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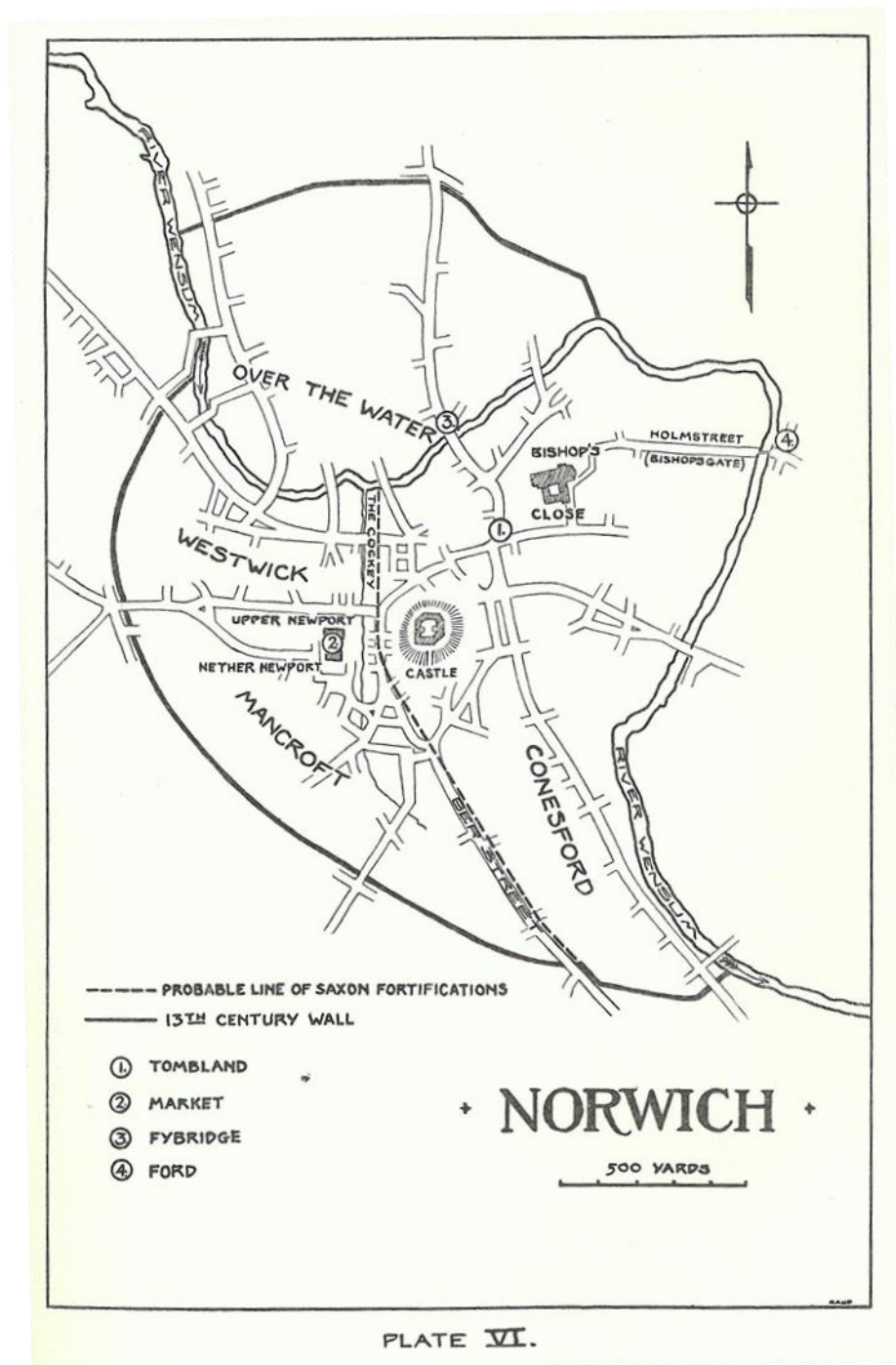
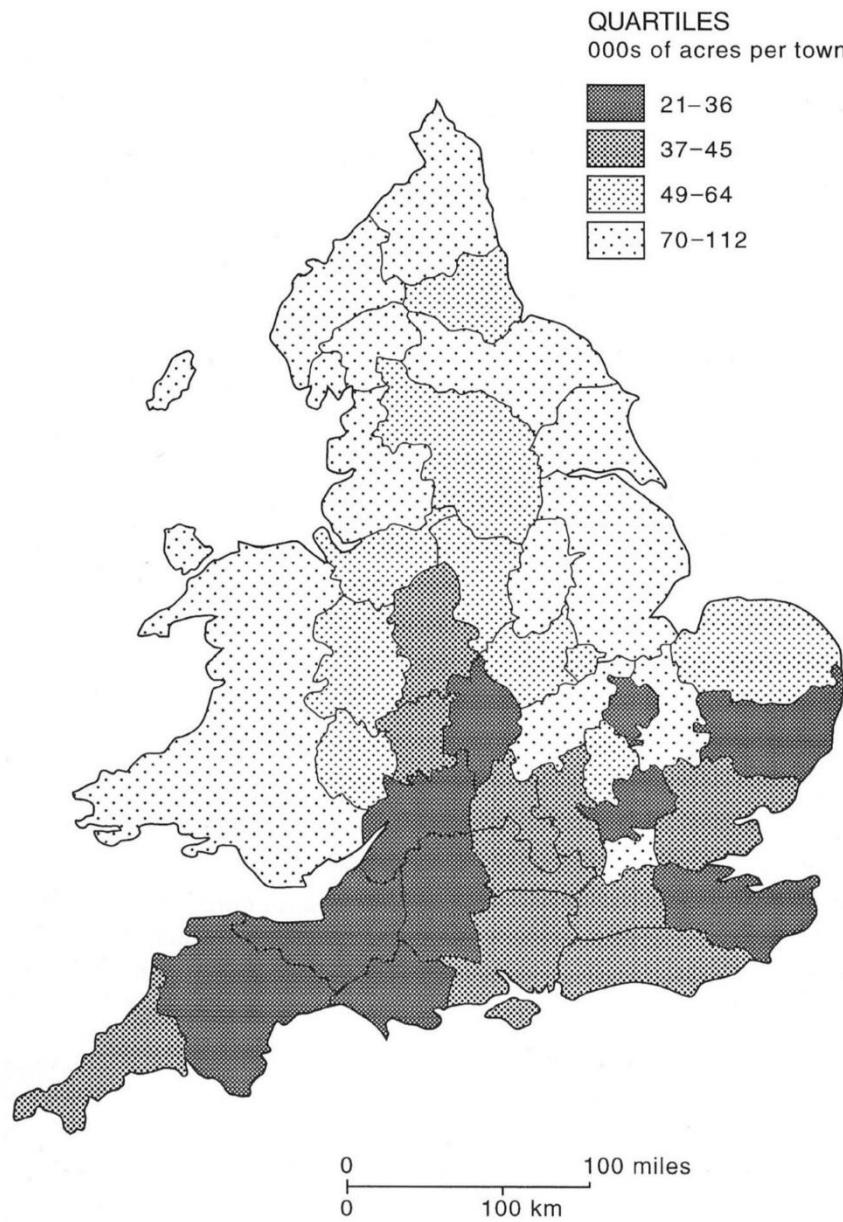


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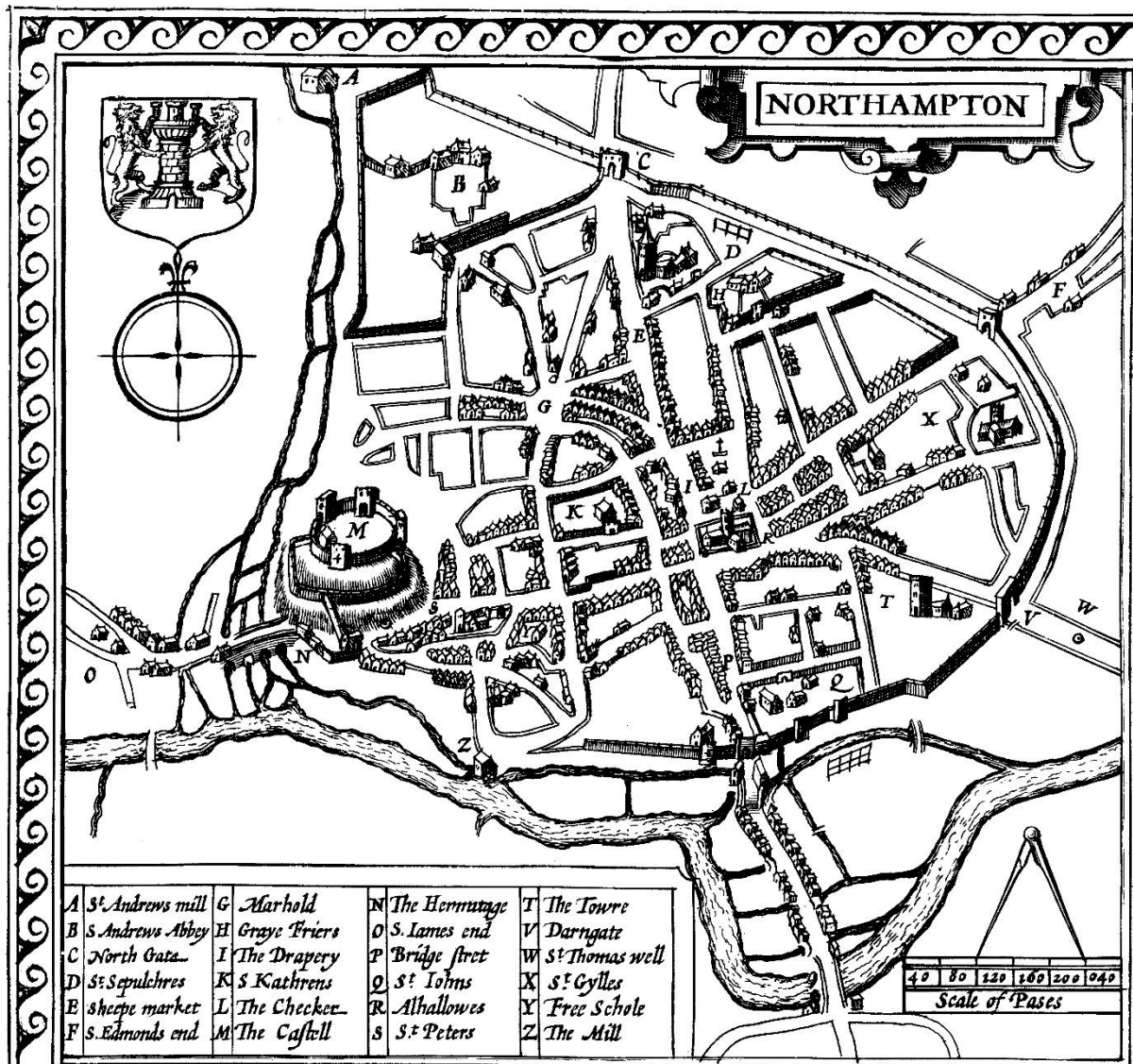


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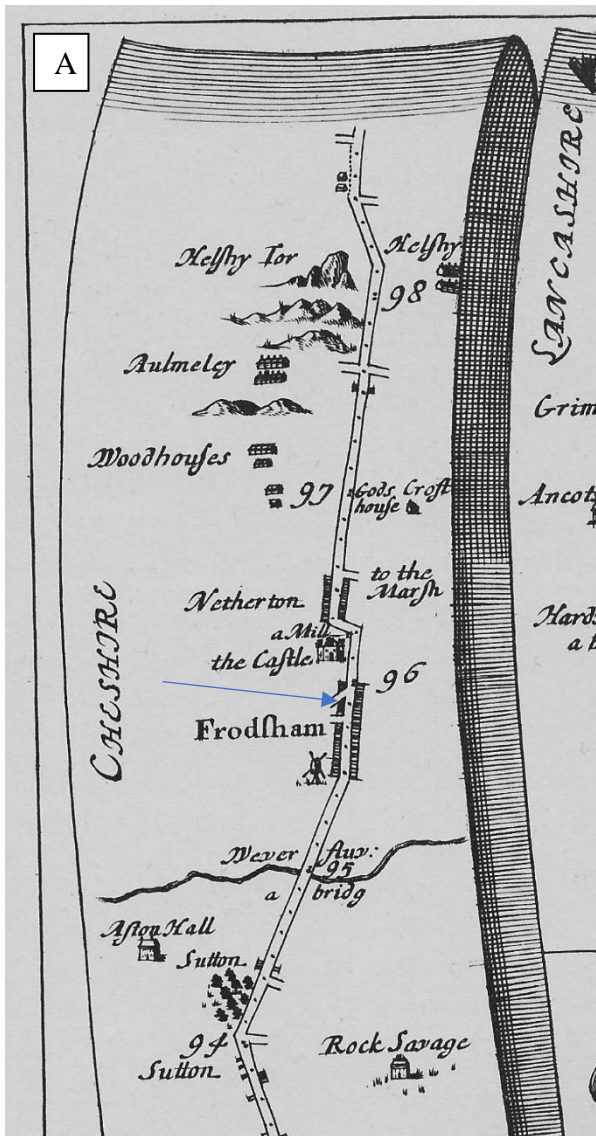


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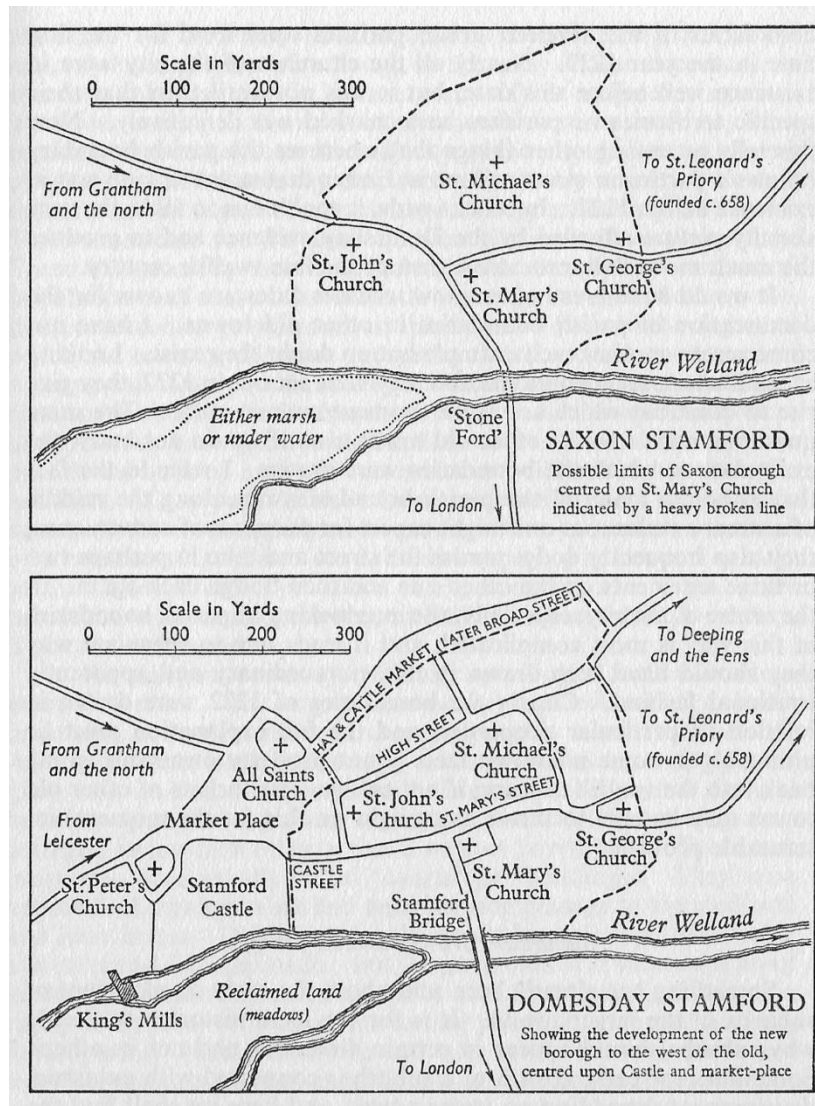


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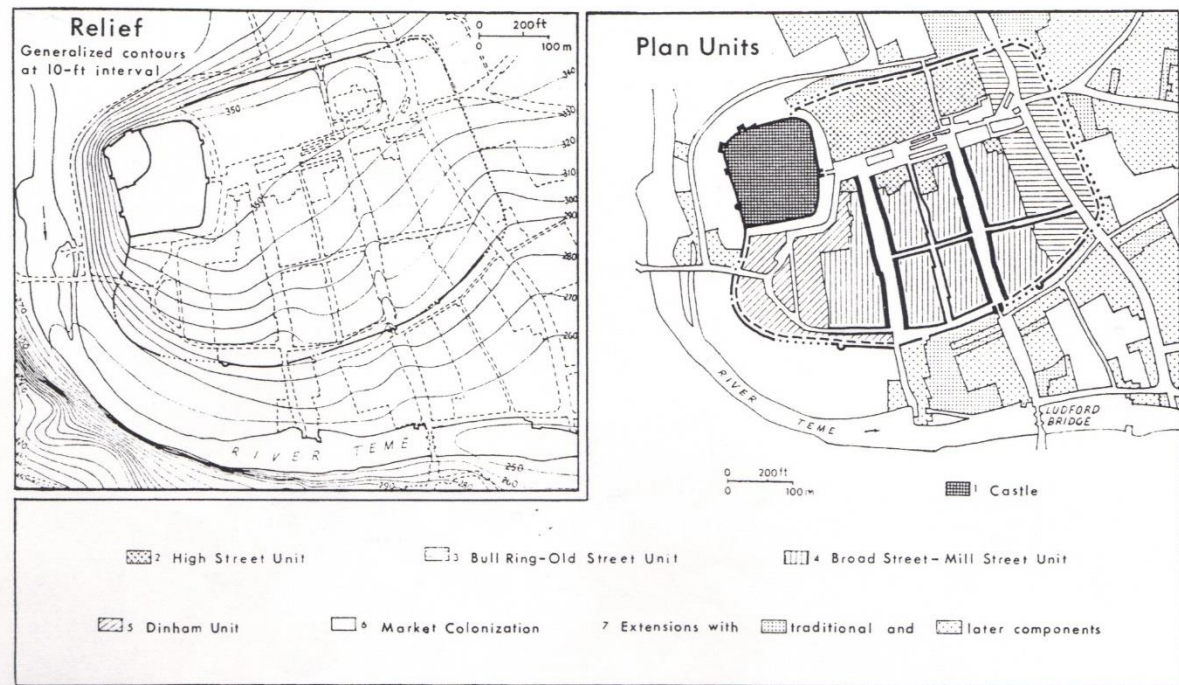


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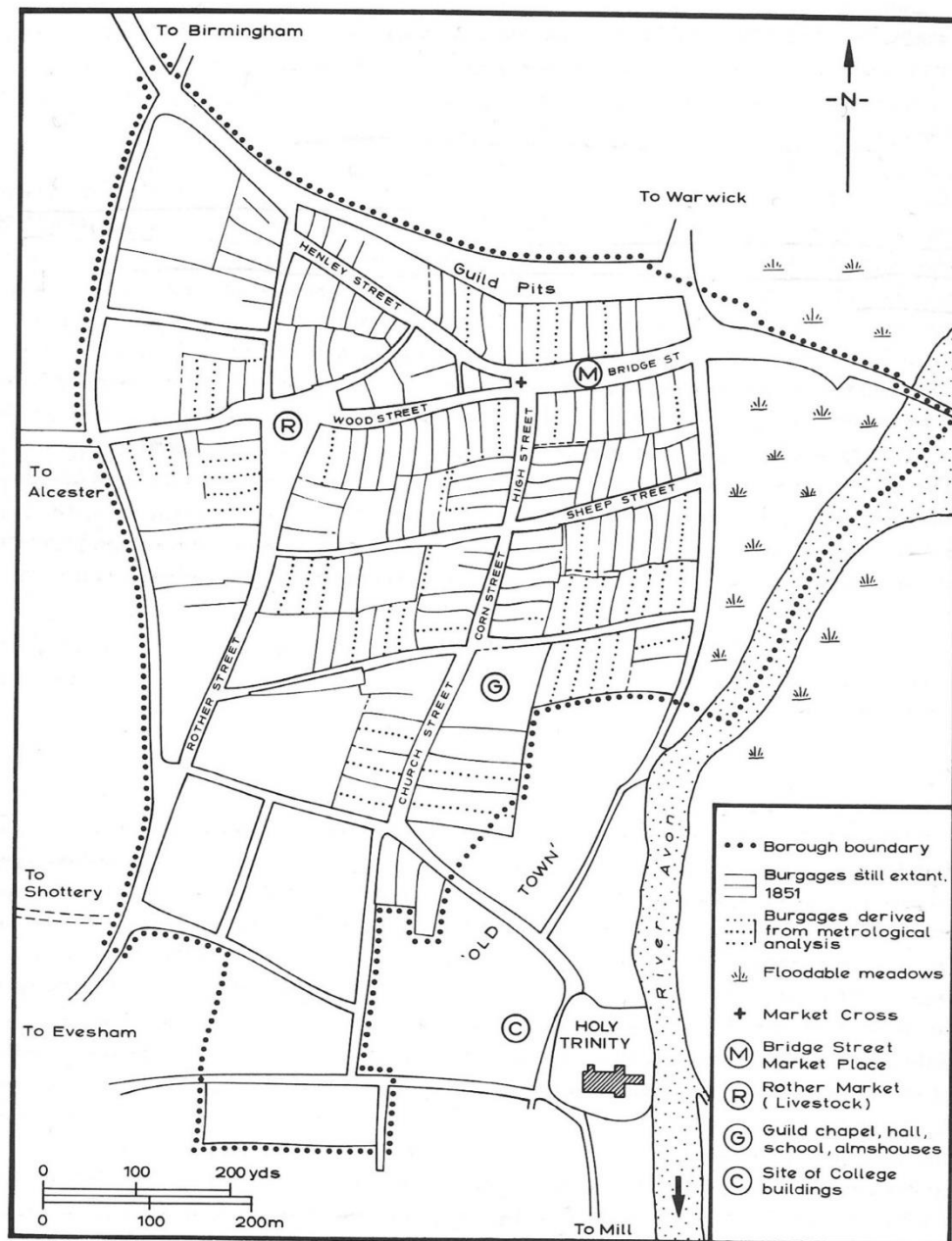


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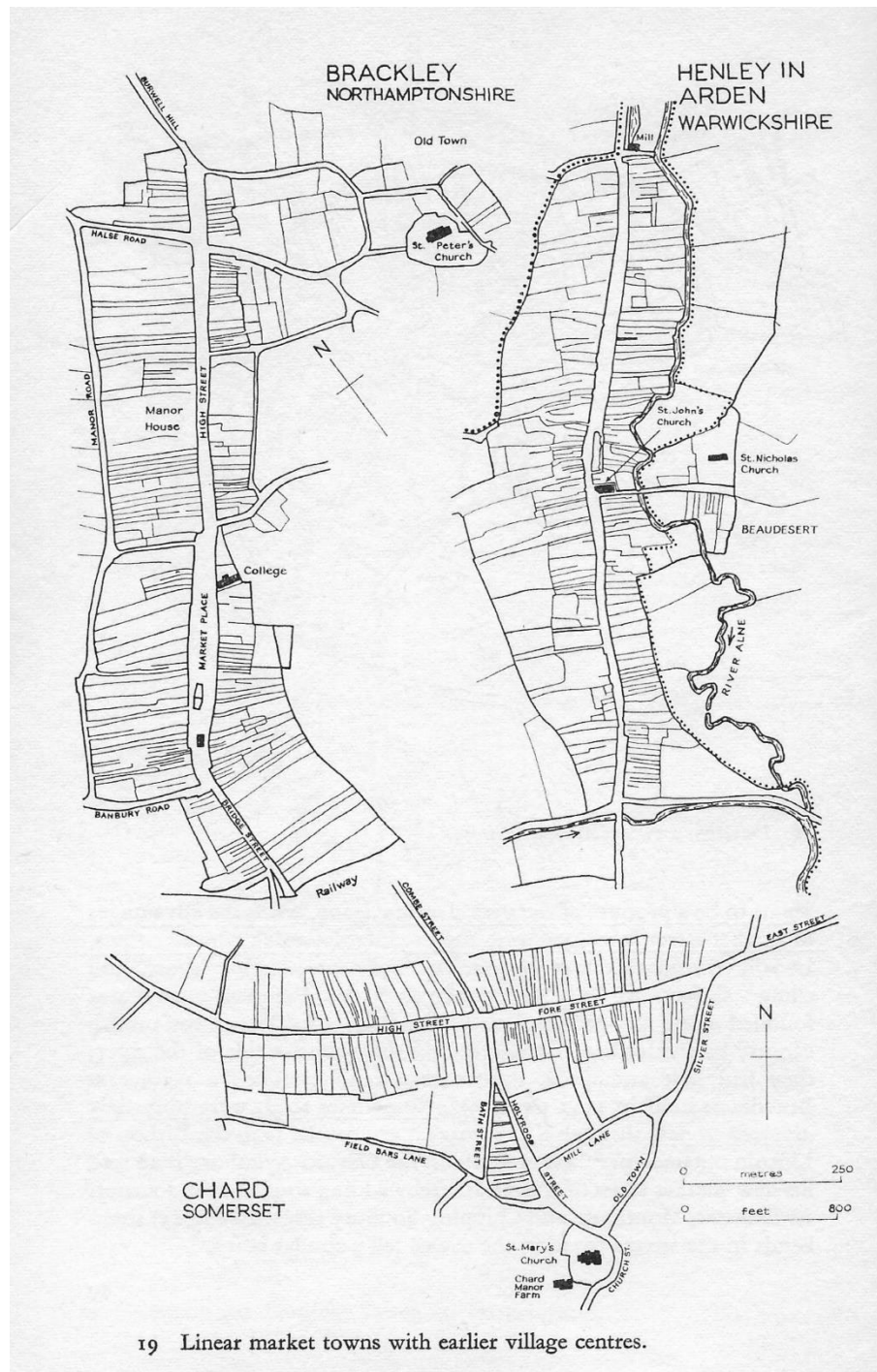


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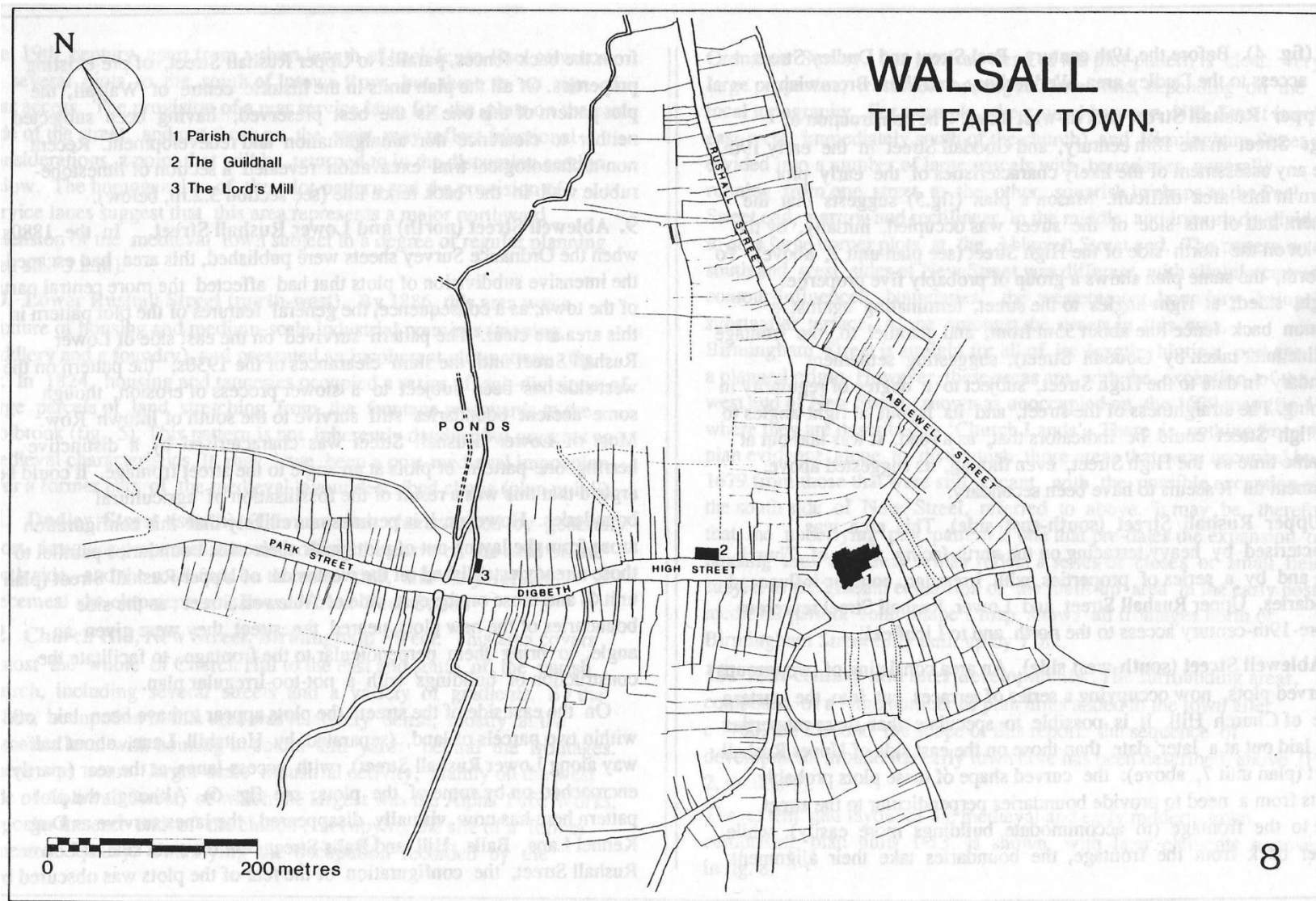


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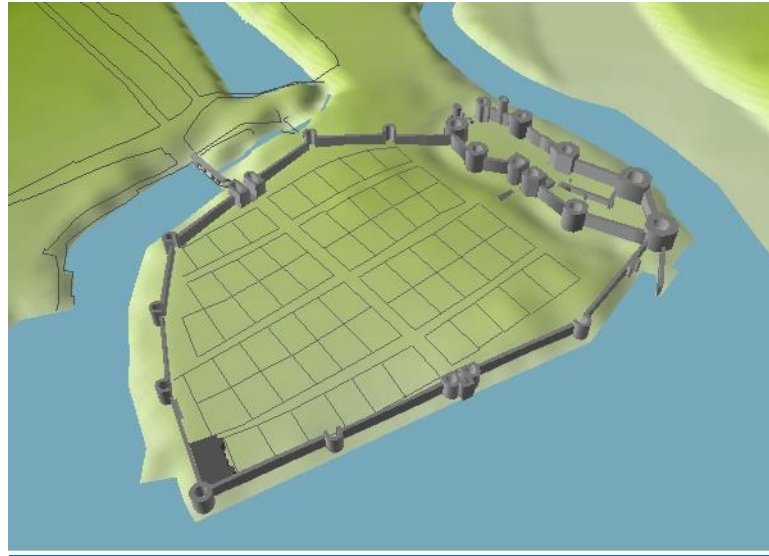


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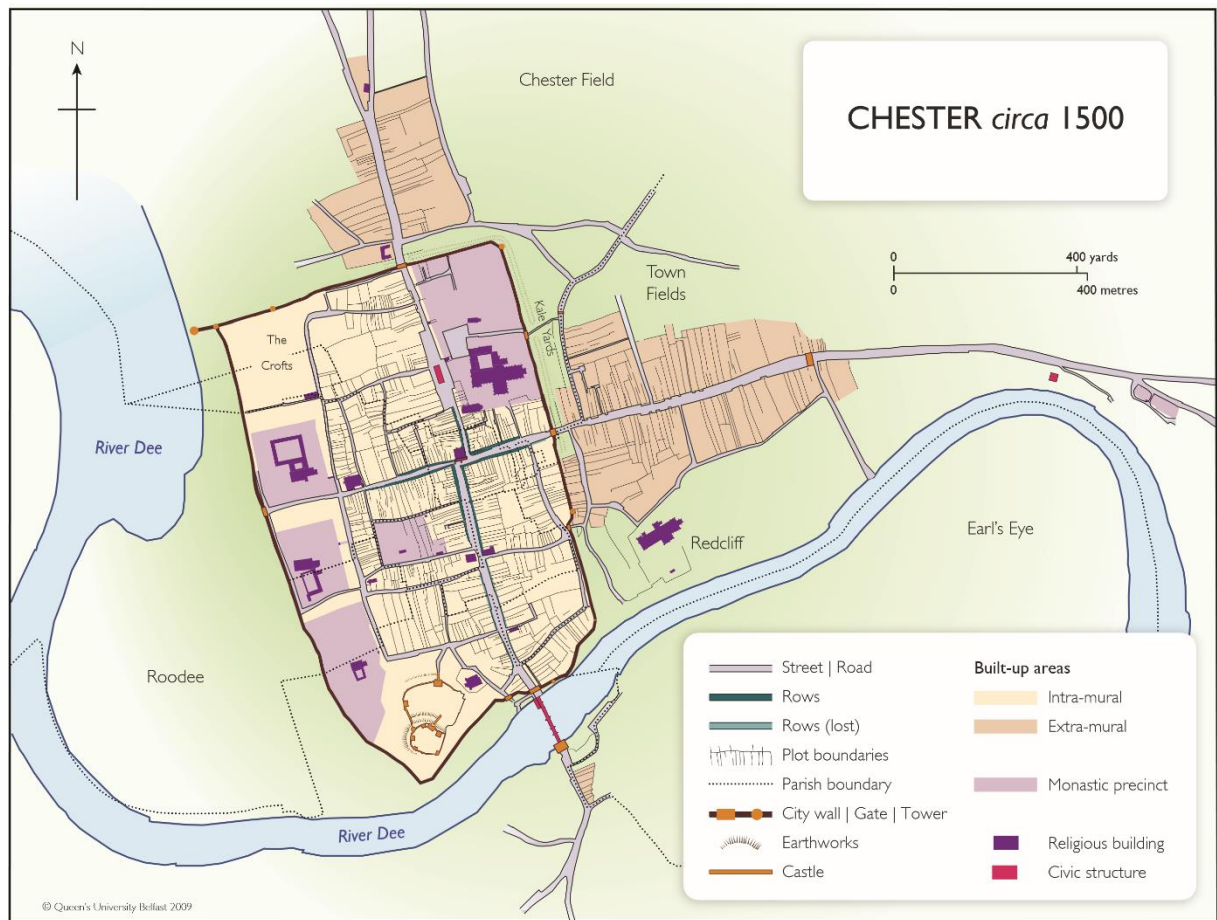


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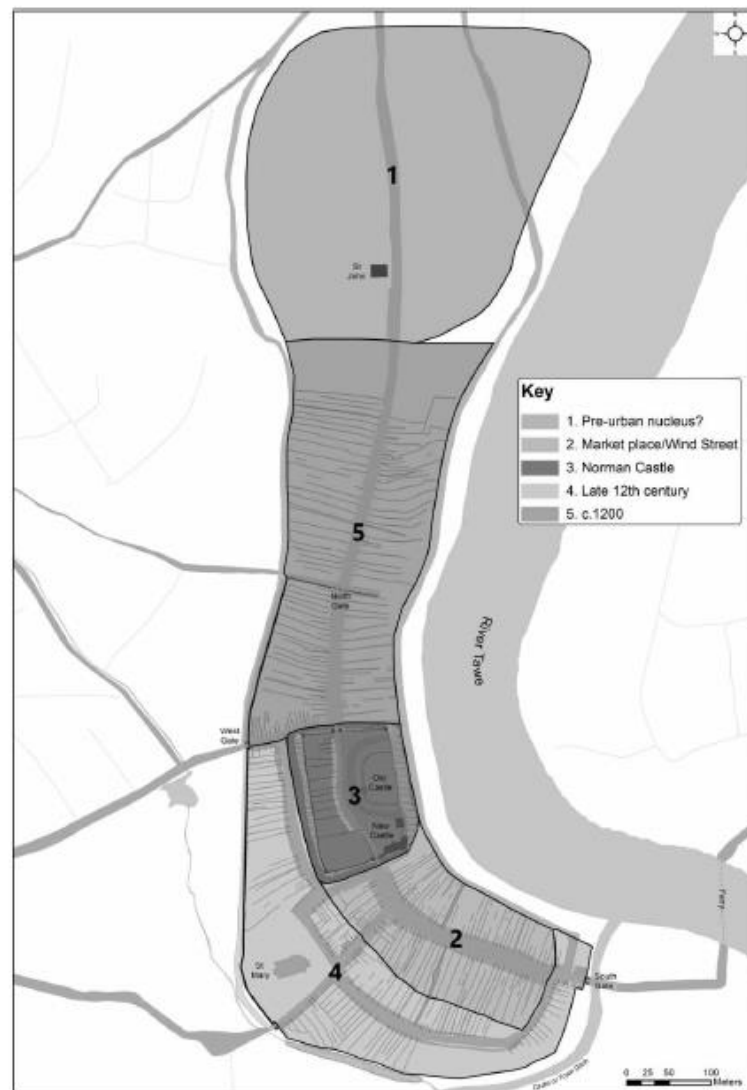


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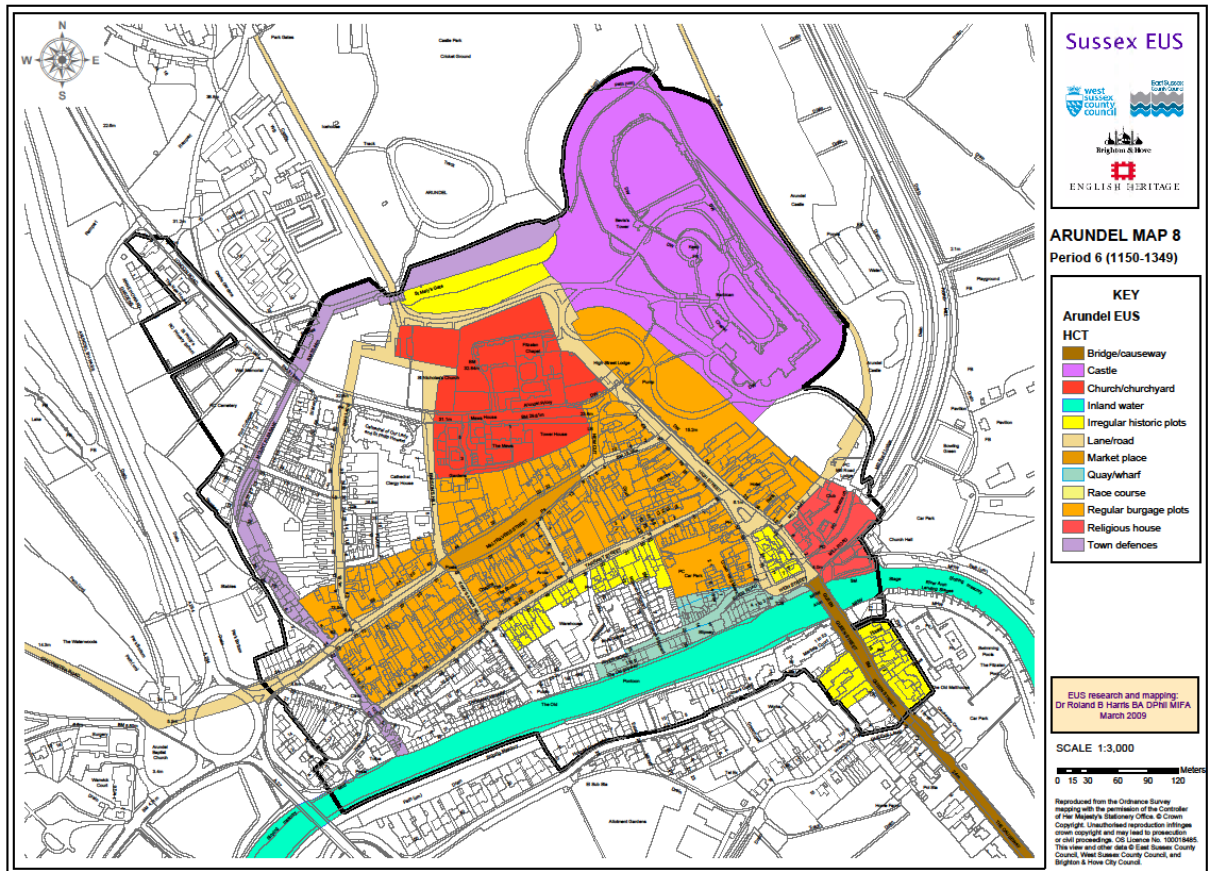


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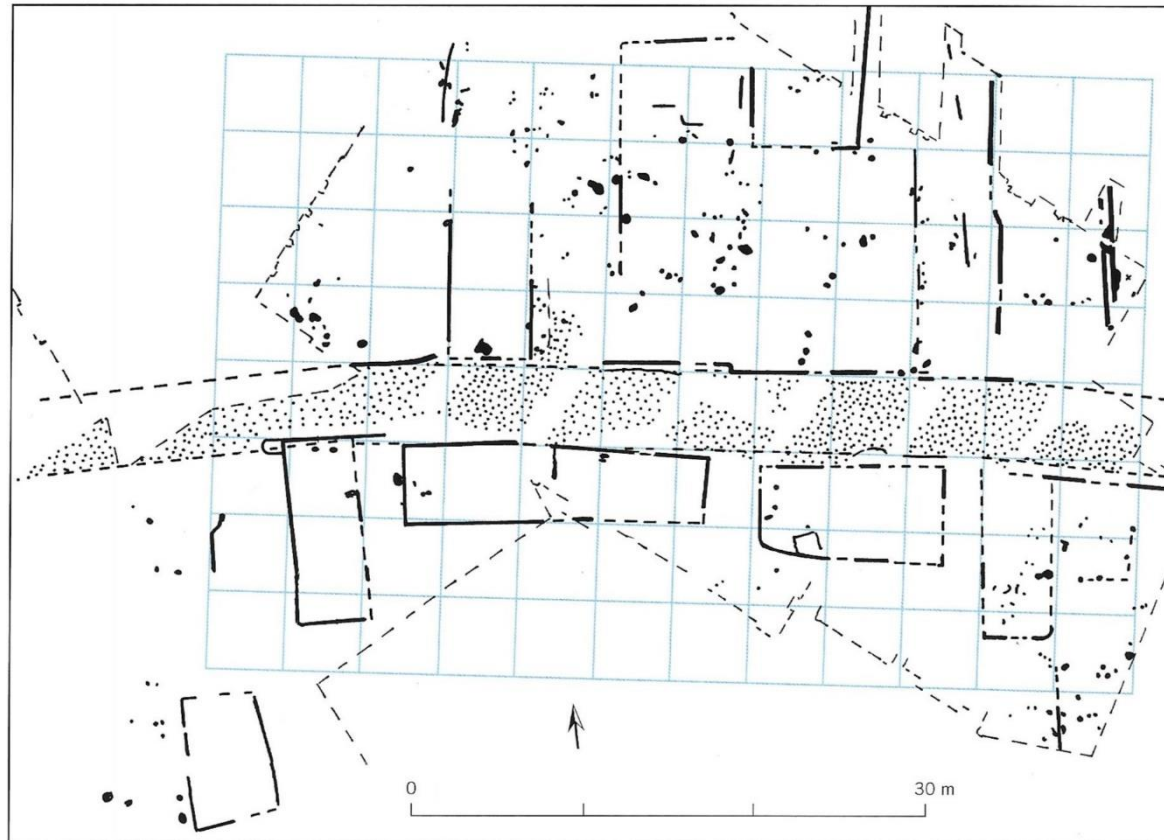


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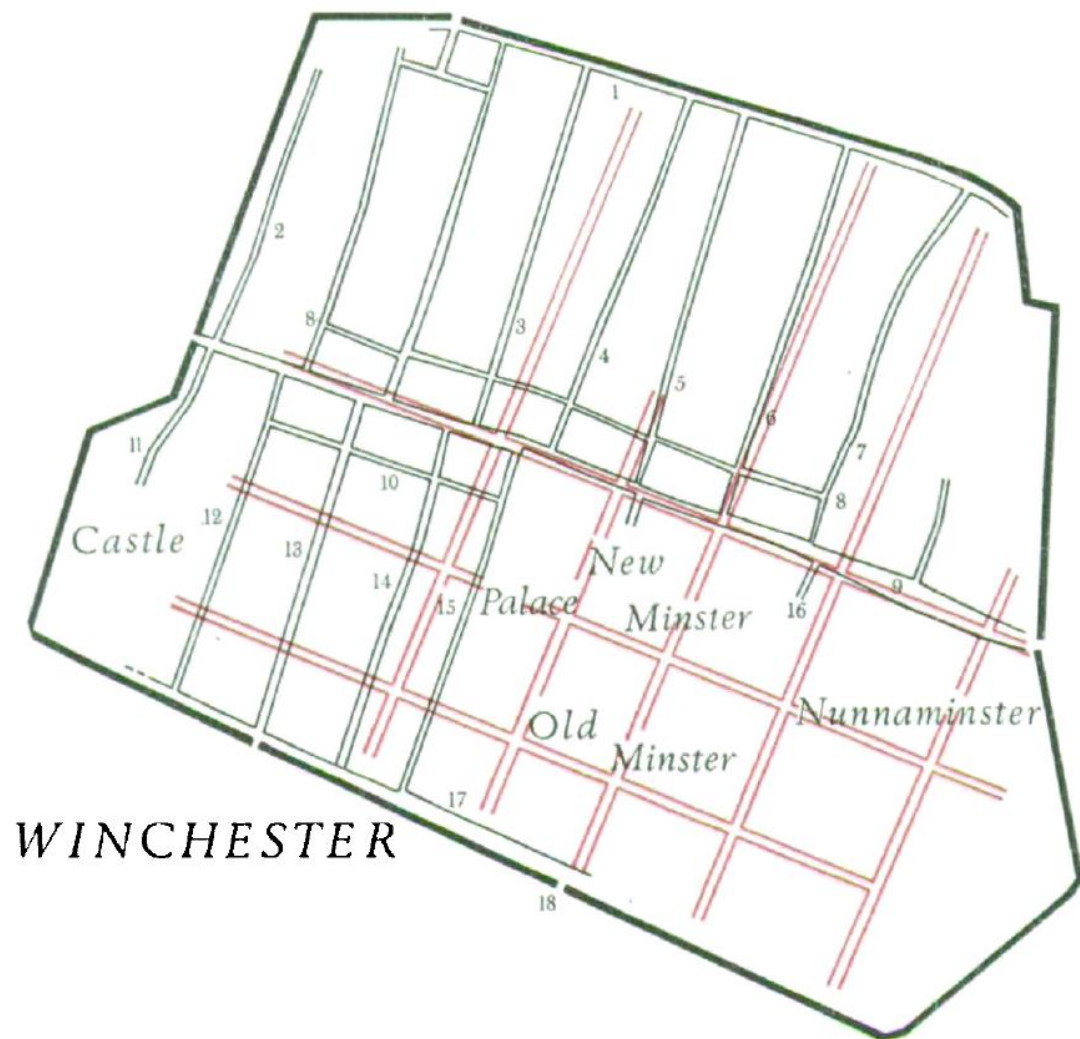


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Fig 2.19: Plot boundaries at Coppergate, taken from Hall 2014, Fig 156. Composite plan showing all stakes and uprights from all periods and division into plots A-D.



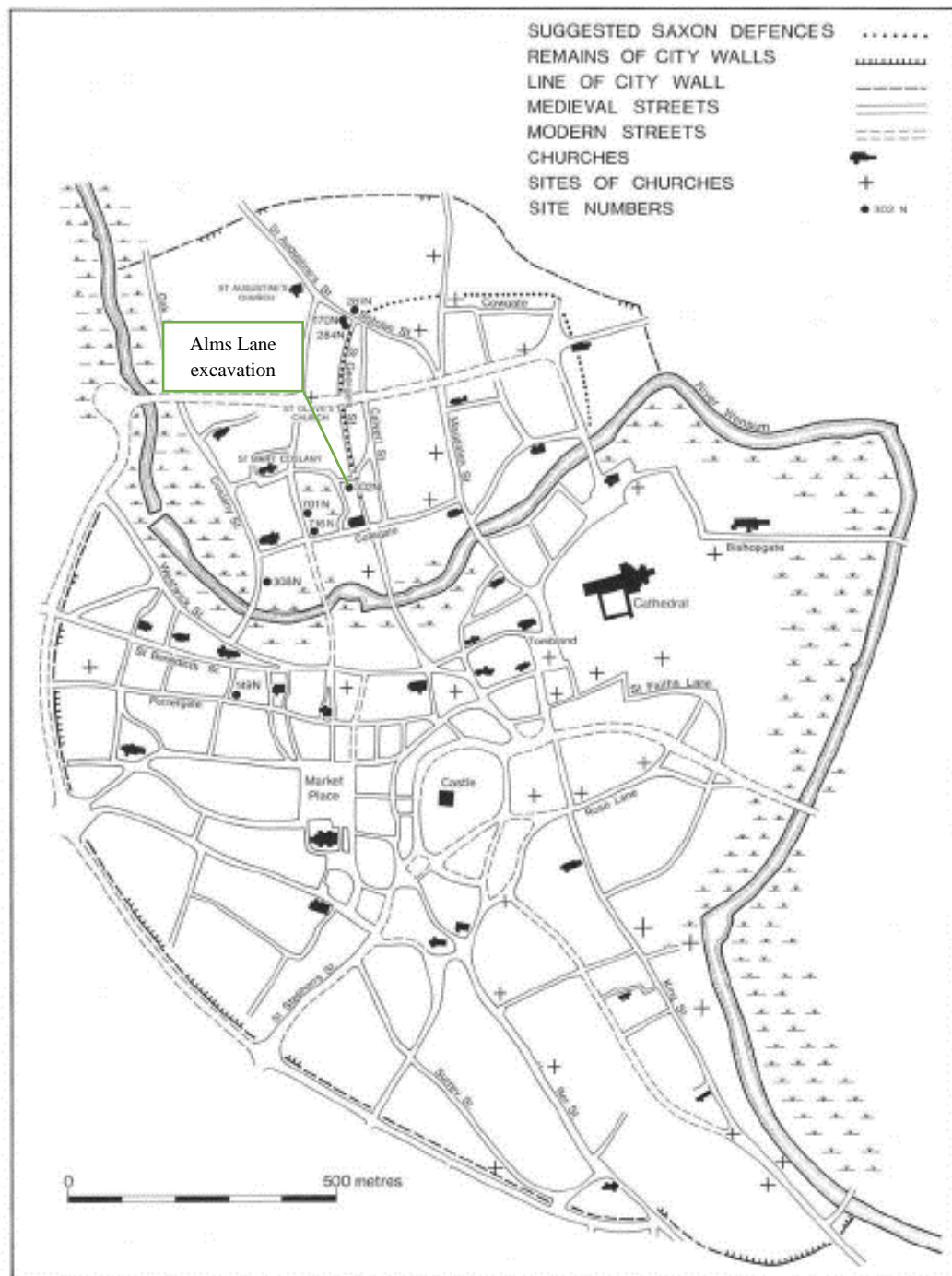


Fig 2.20: Excavation sites in Norwich showing position of Alms Lane site within the walls of the medieval city but away from the major routes into and out of the settlement. From Atkin *et al* 1985, Fig 01

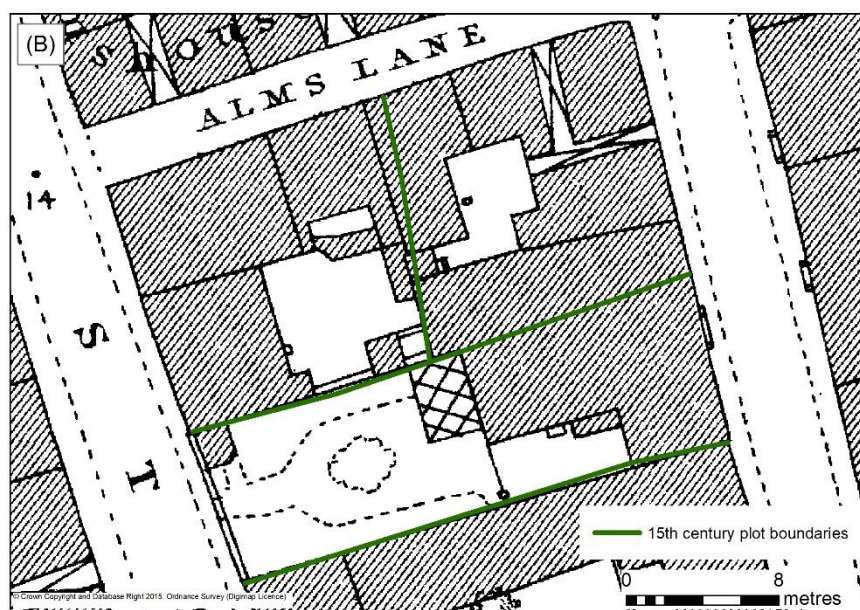
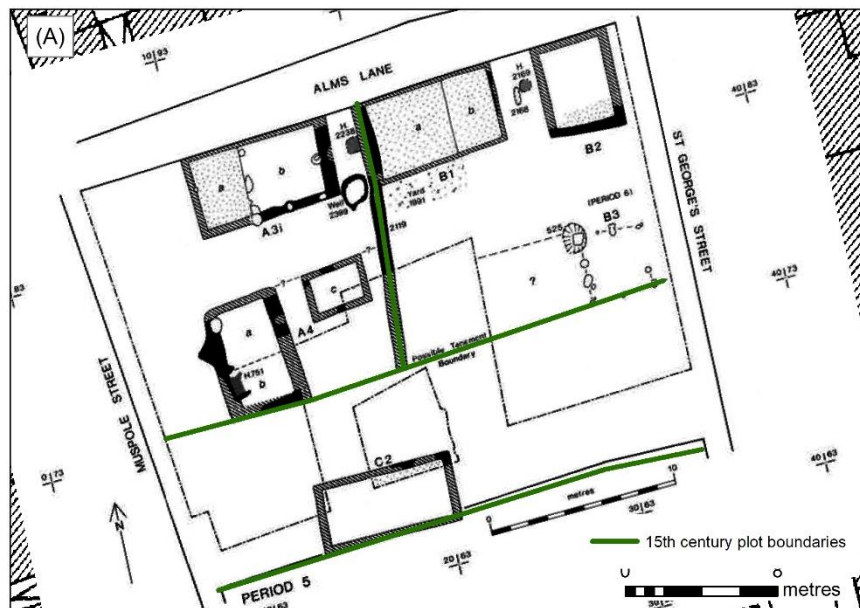


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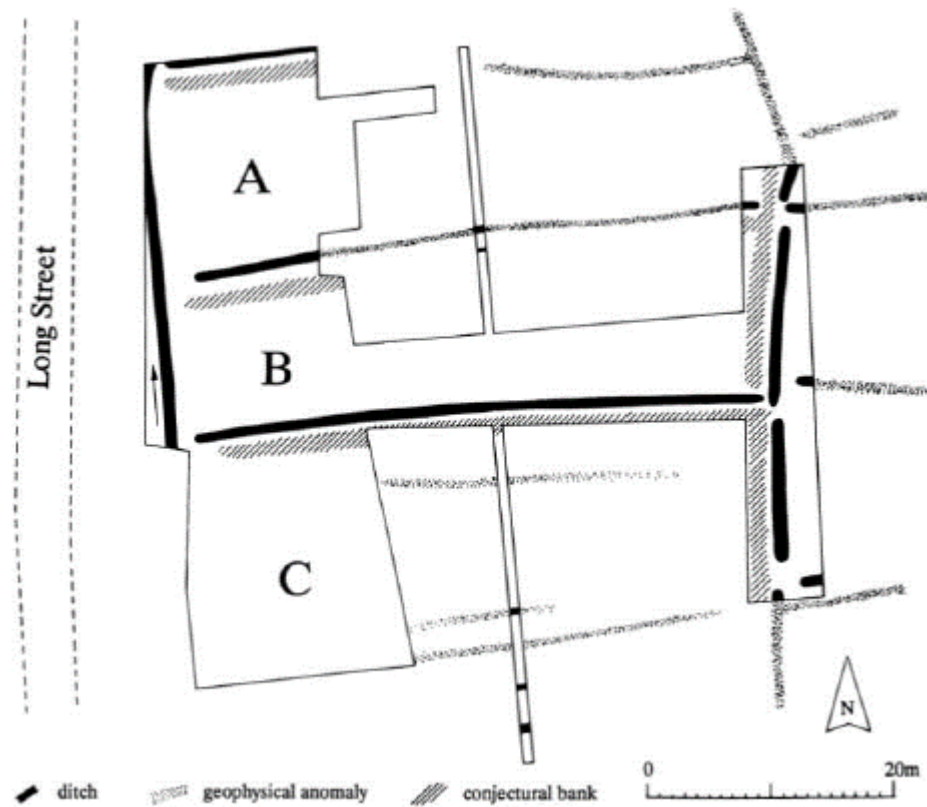


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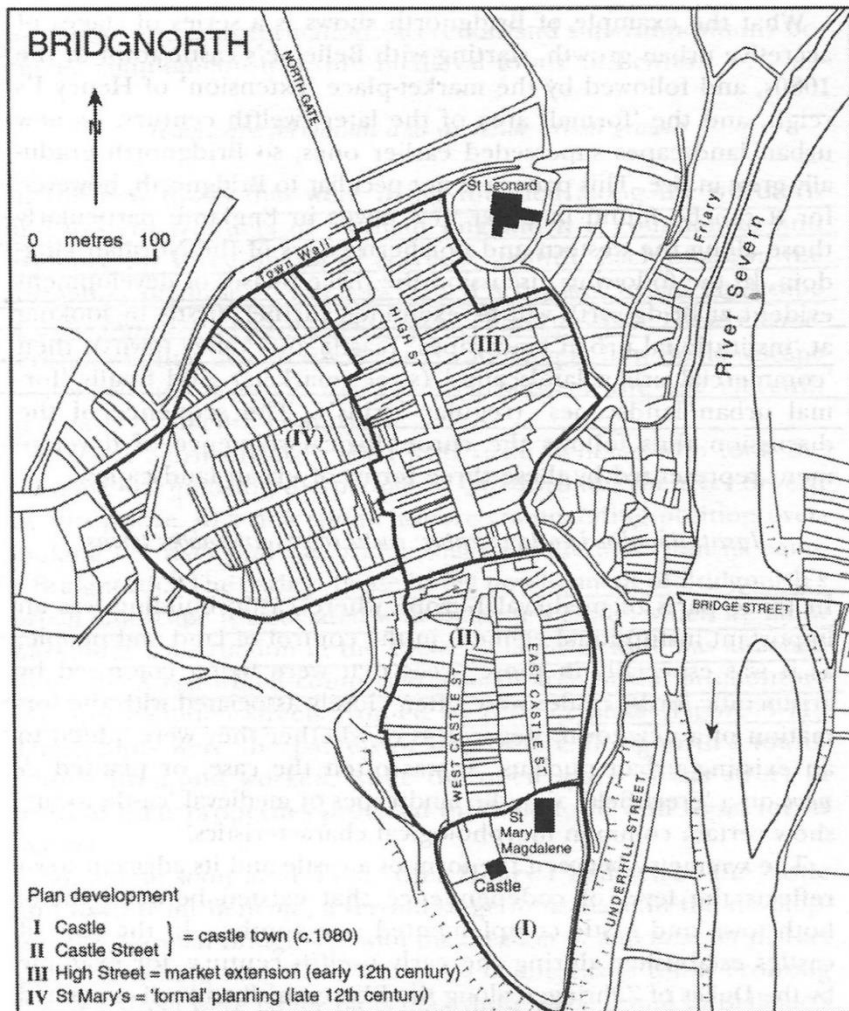


Fig 2.24: Lilley's reconstruction of the plan development of Bridgnorth showing an original 'castle town' (Plan Units I and II) to which was added a market extension to the north (Plan Unit III) and, subsequently, a planned extension to the west (Plan Unit IV). From Lilley 2017, Fig 3.6

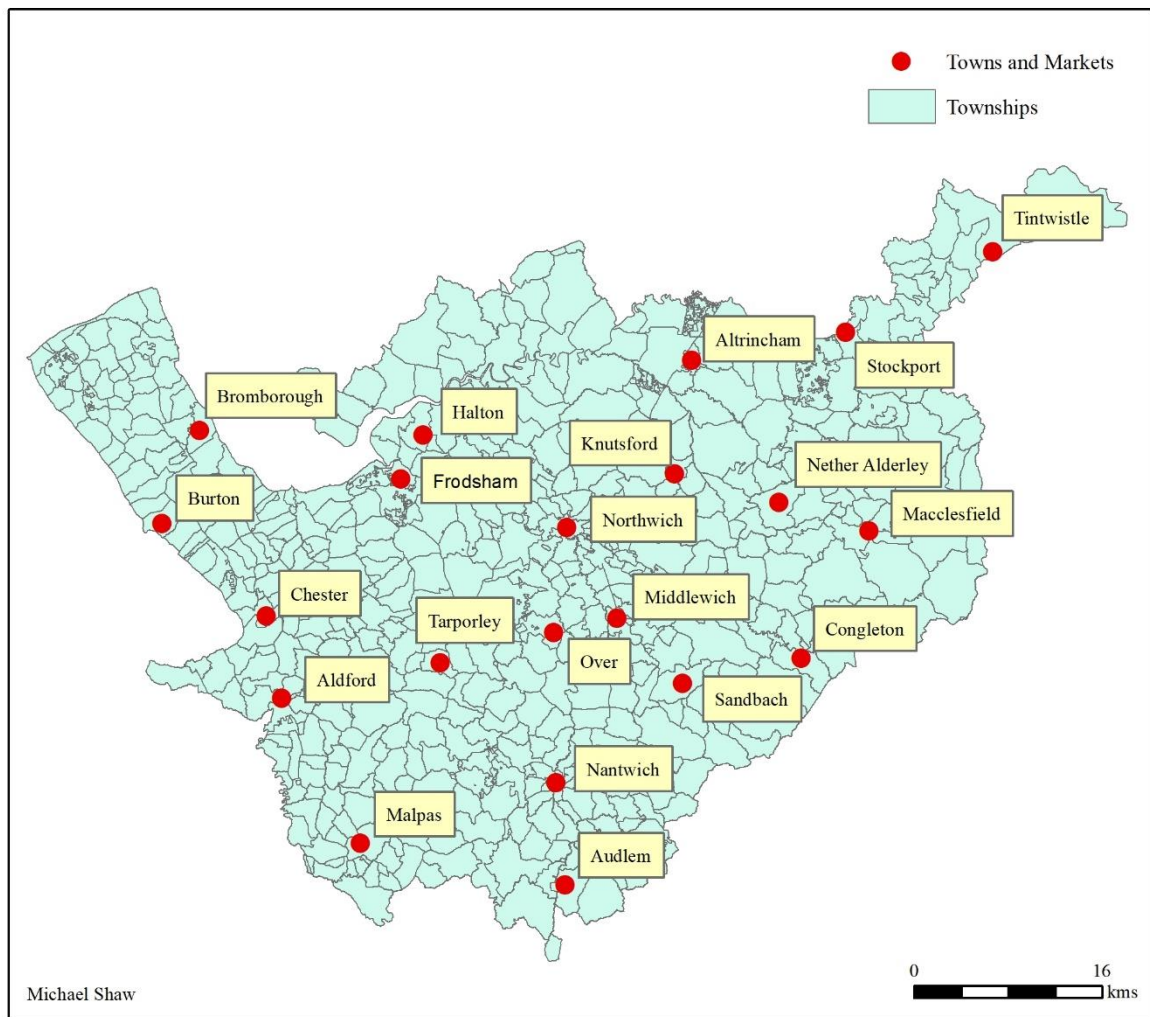


Fig 4.1: Medieval Cheshire - settlements with urban characteristics. Township data based on data supplied by Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service

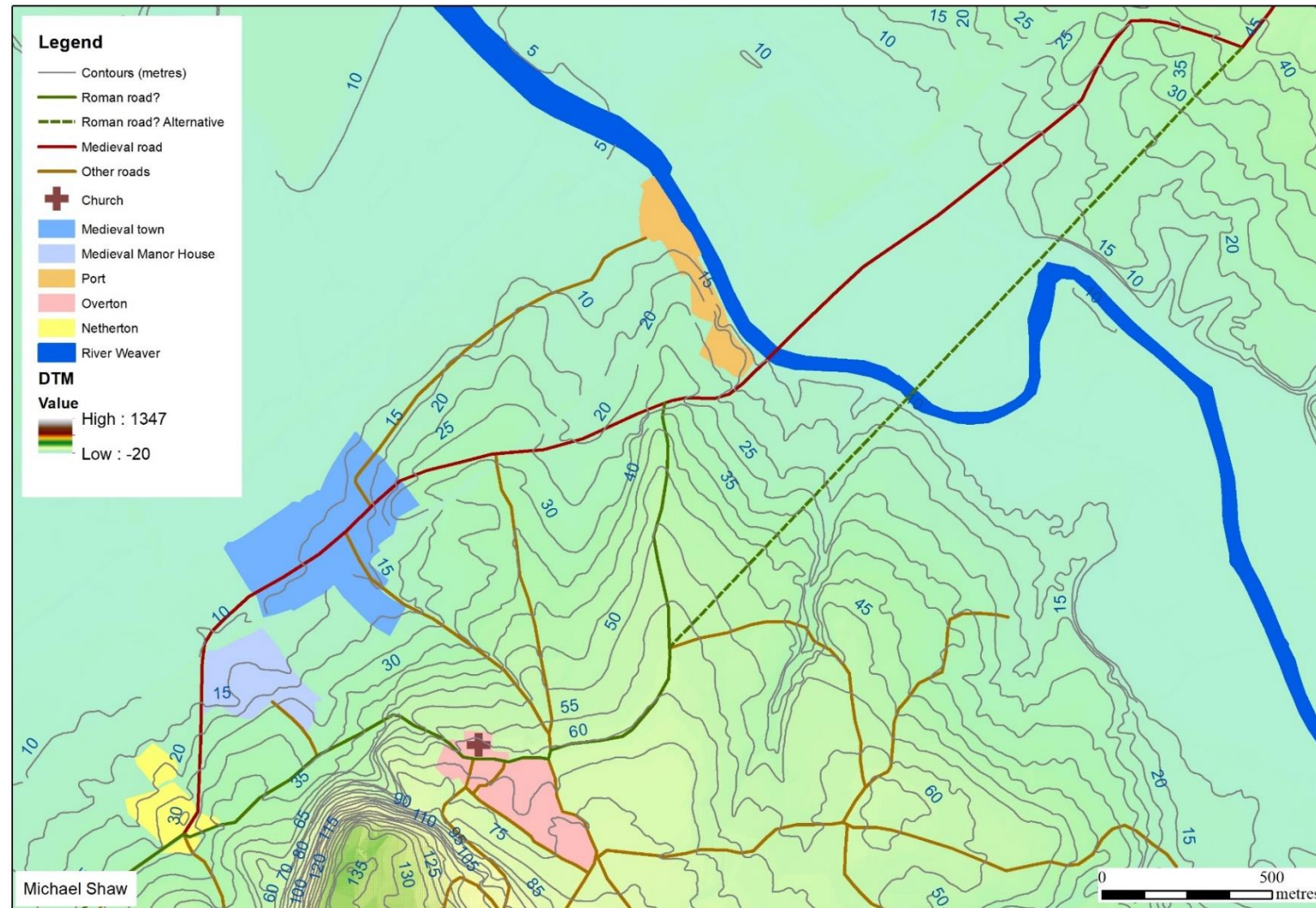


Fig 4.2: Frodsham – background. Features overlaid on Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 contours and DTM.  
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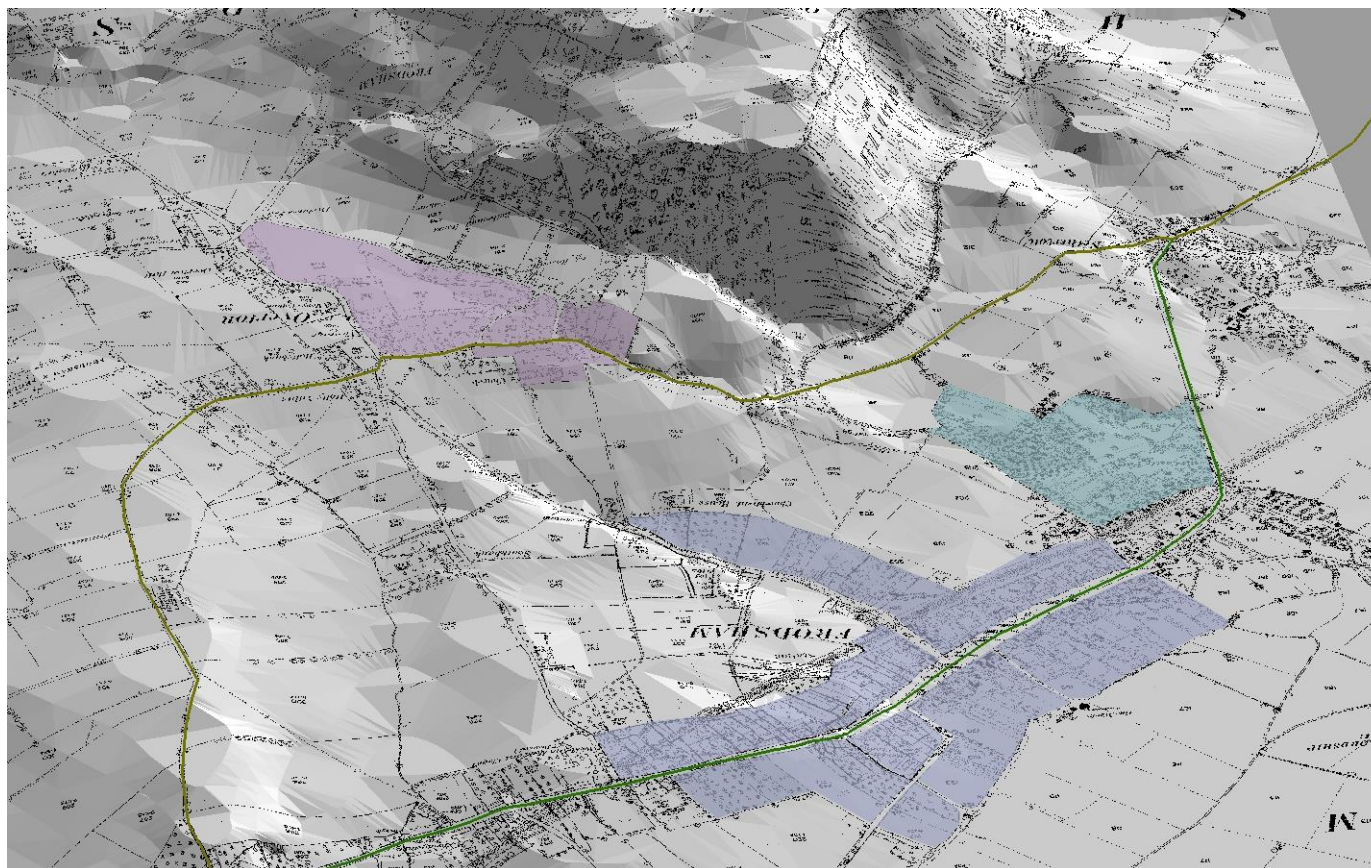


Fig 4.3: '3D' view of Frodsham area from north using Terrain 5 data draped over Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping of the 1870s (x2 exaggeration). © Crown copyright/database right 2010. An Ordnance Survey/Edina Supplied Service

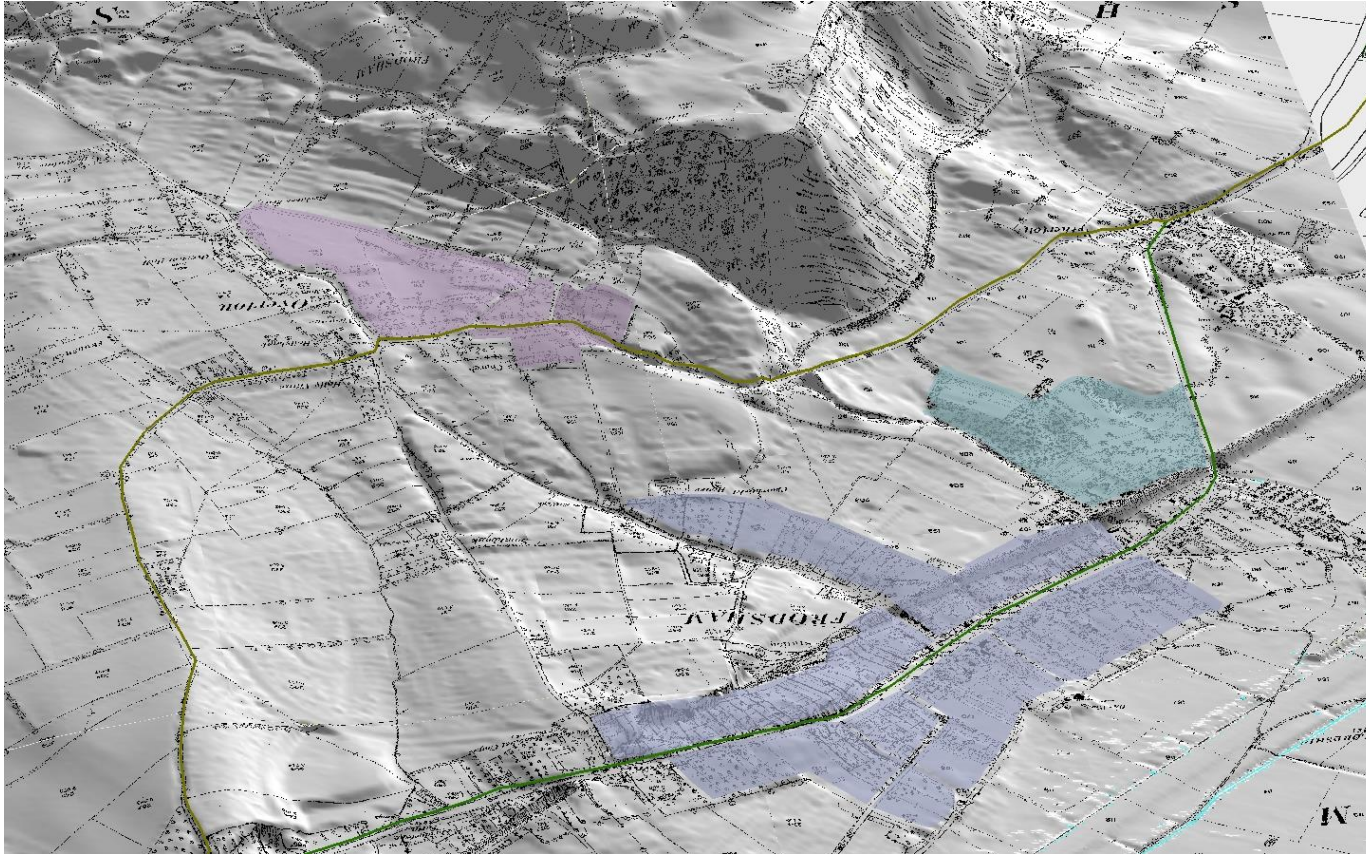


Fig 4.4: '3D' view of Frodsham area from north using LiDAR data draped over Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping of the 1870s (x2 exaggeration). © Crown copyright/database right 2010. An Ordnance Survey/Edina Supplied Service



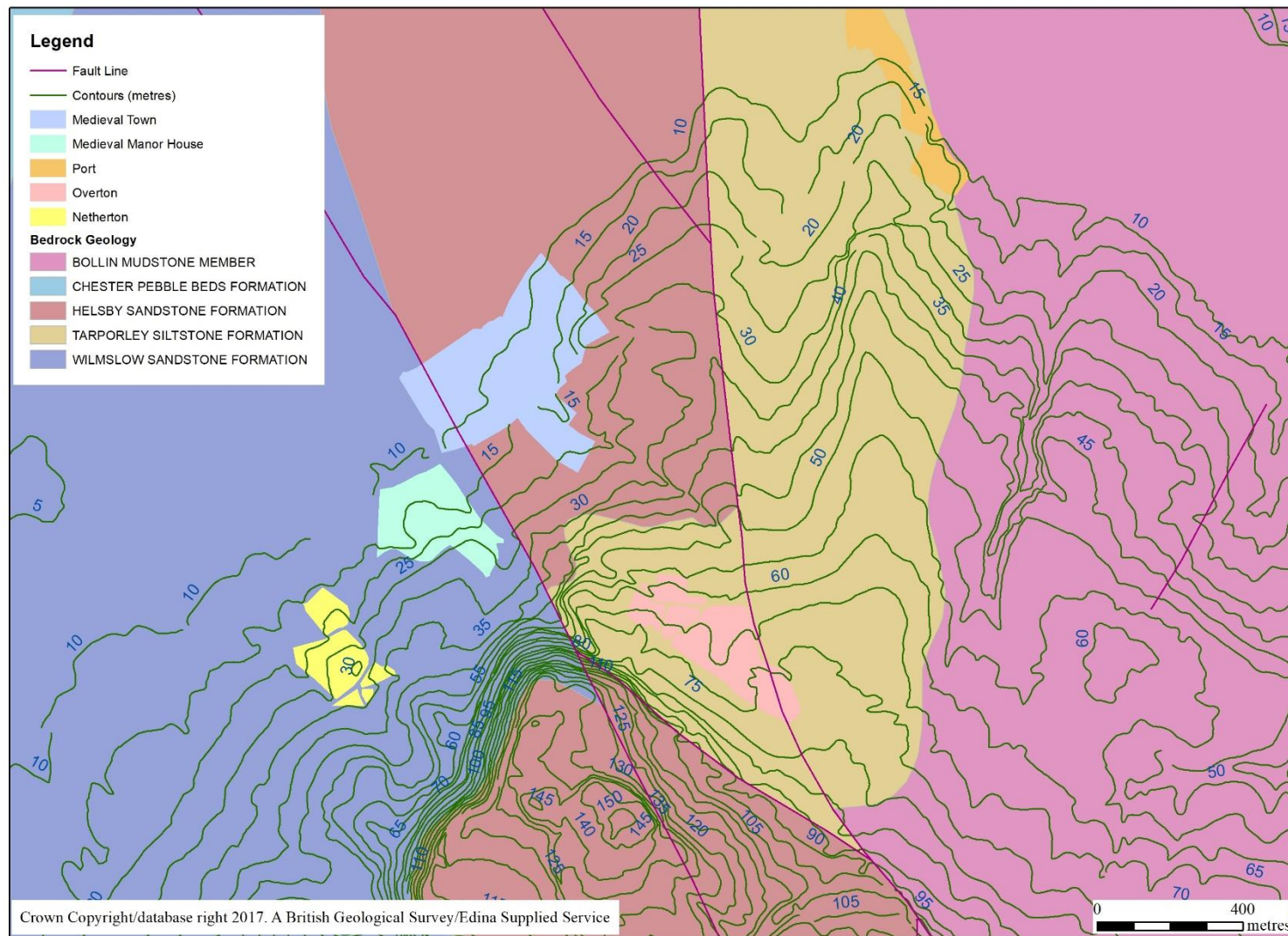


Fig 4.5: Frodsham – bedrock geology

F

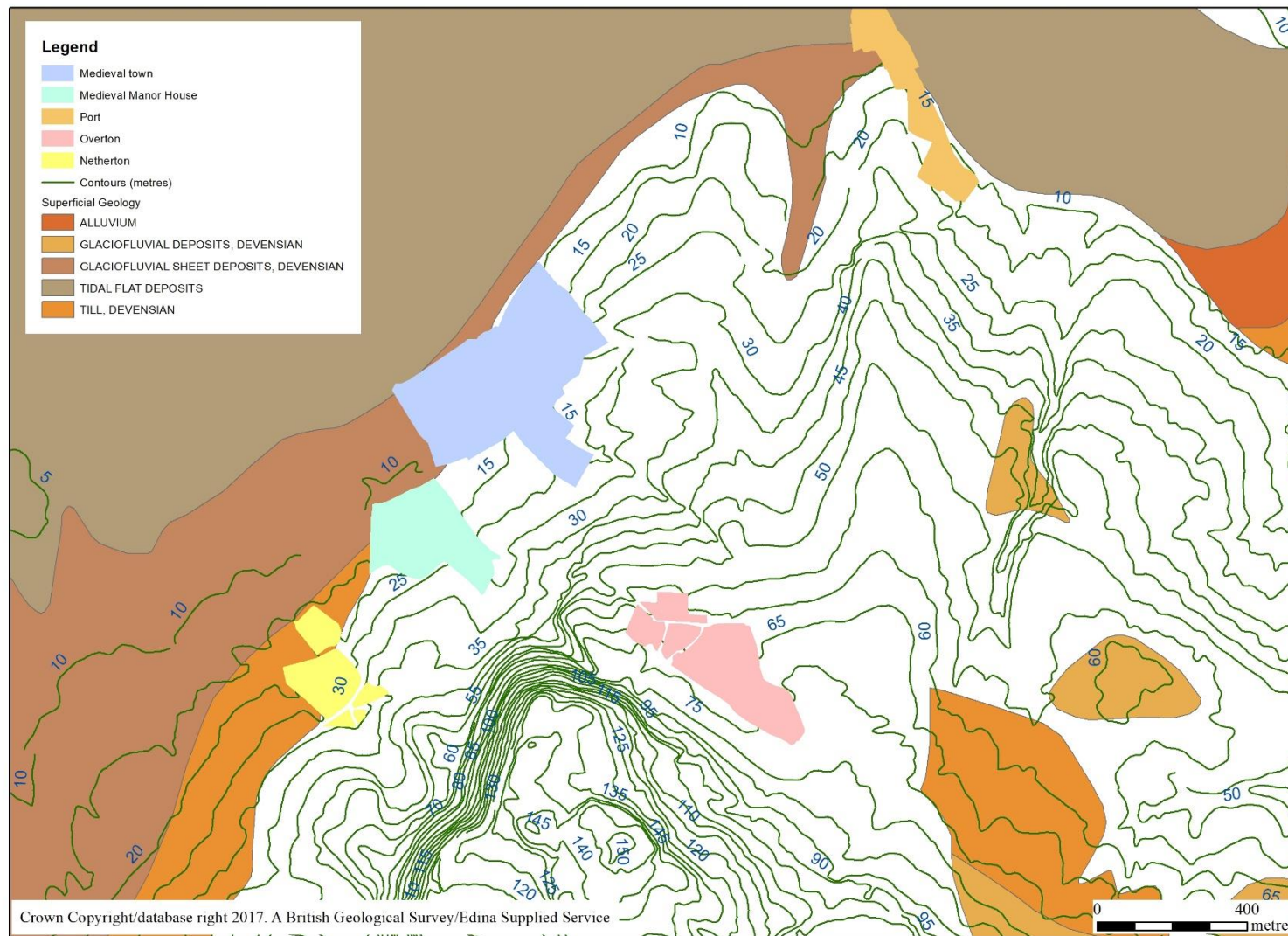


Fig 4.6: Frodsham – superficial geology



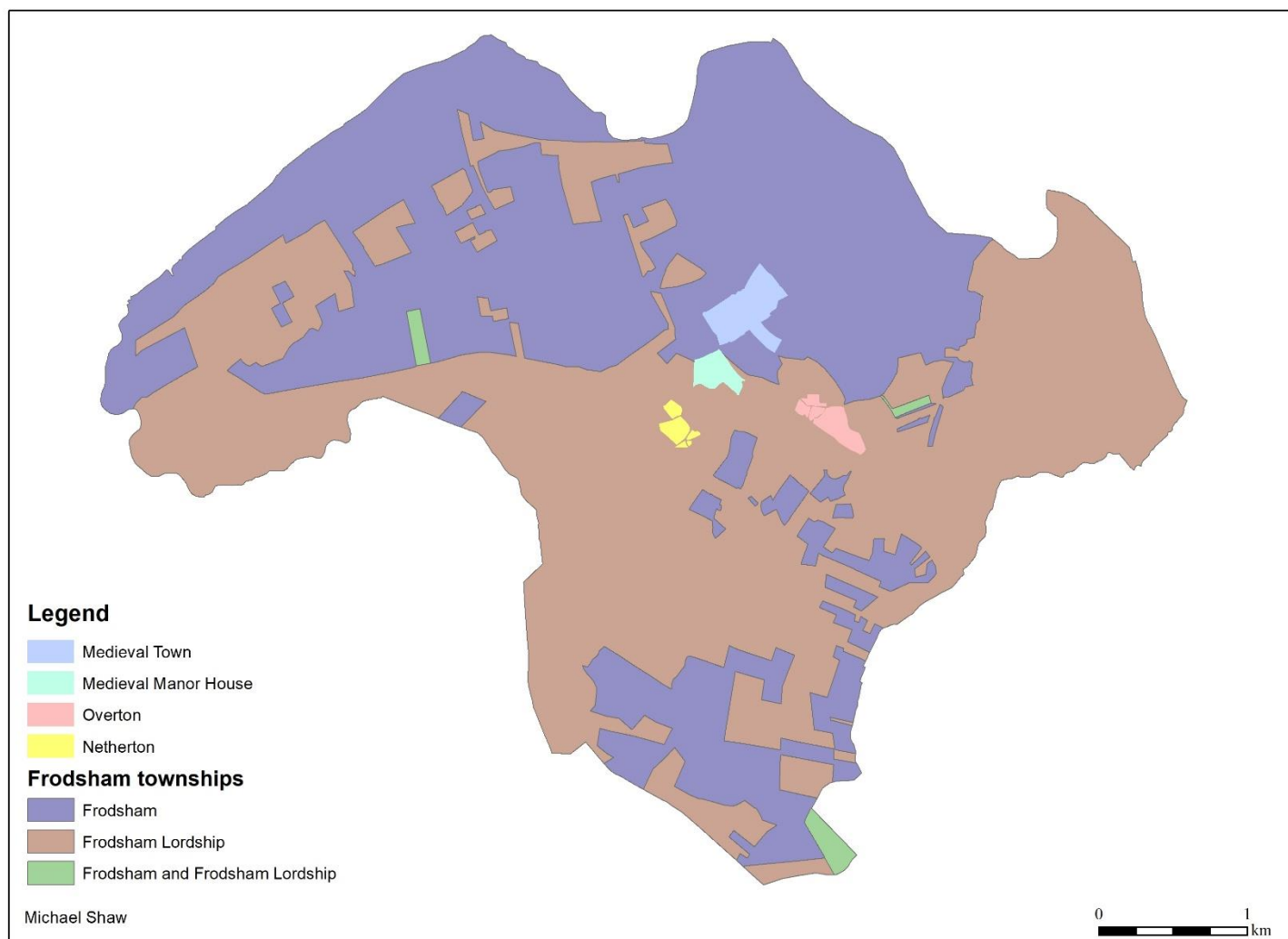


Fig 4.7: Frodsham showing how the townships of Frodsham and Frodsham Lordship are inextricably linked and must have originally been part of a single unit

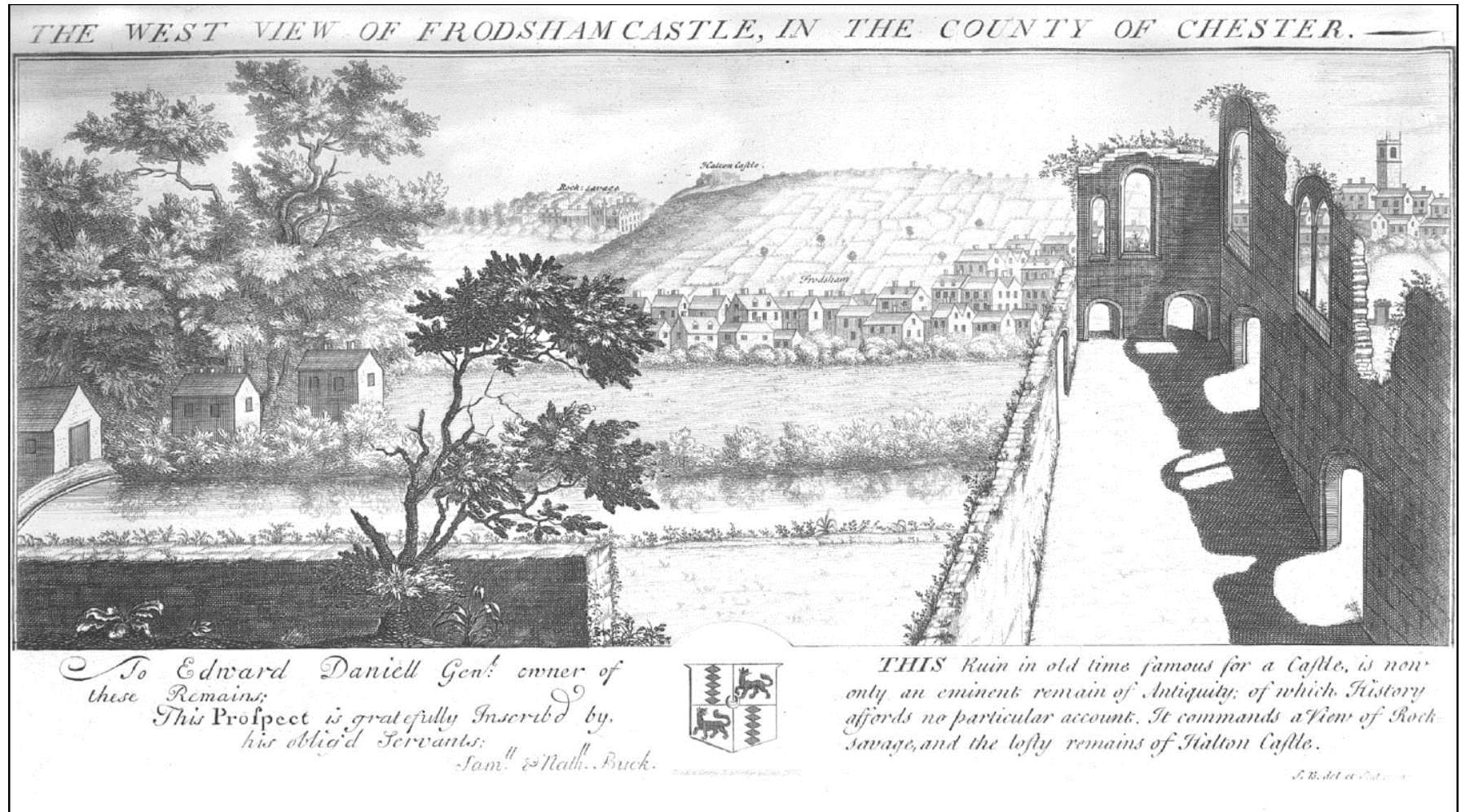


Fig 4.8: Prospect of Frodsham 'Castle' by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1727. From Ormerod 1882



Fig 4.9: Detail of Burdett map of Cheshire of 1777 showing Frodsham, with the wide expanse of Frodsham marsh to its north and west and the river Mersey beyond. The river Weaver can be seen to the east

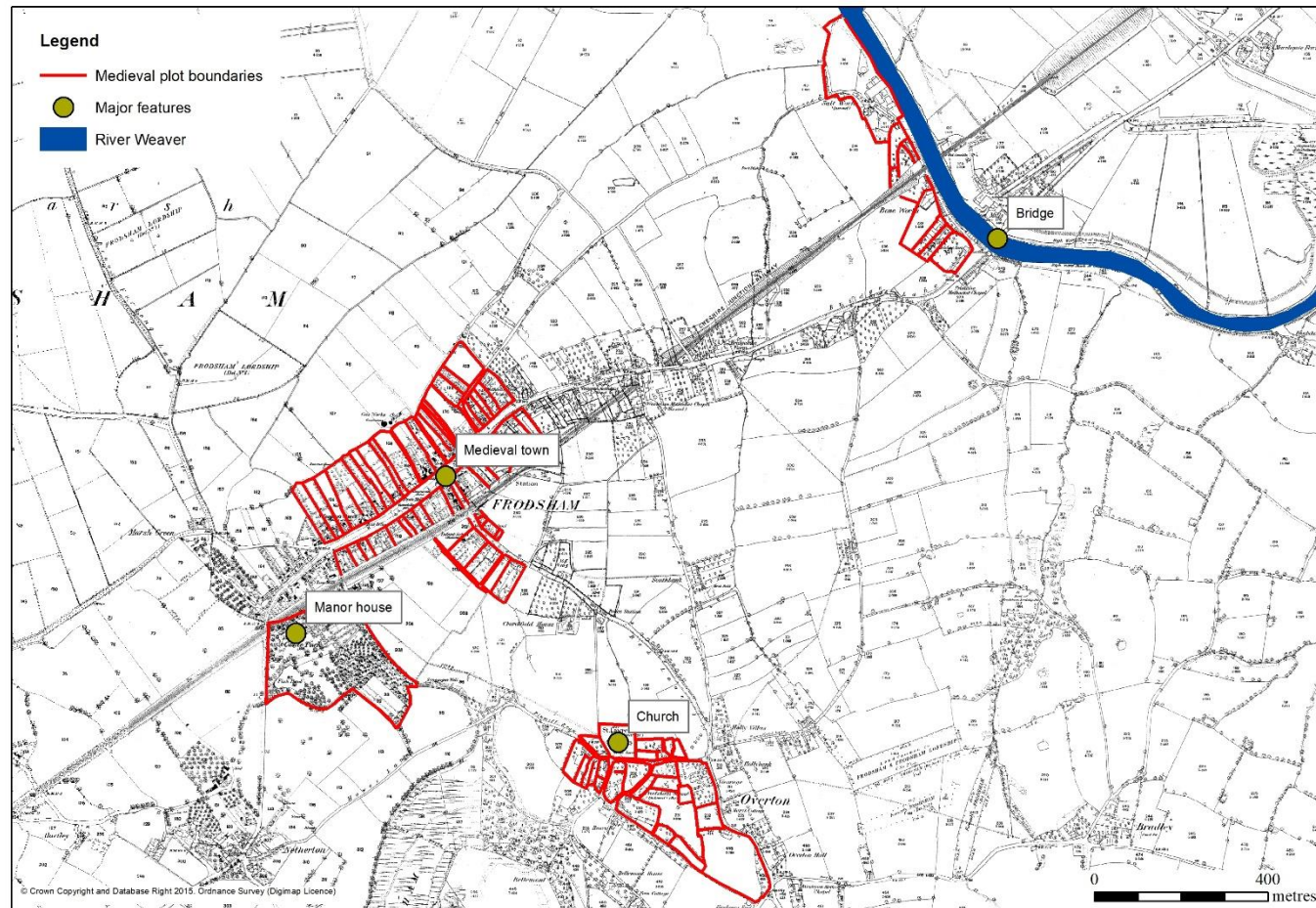


Fig 4.10: Frodsham – plot boundaries and major features overlaid on 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1870s



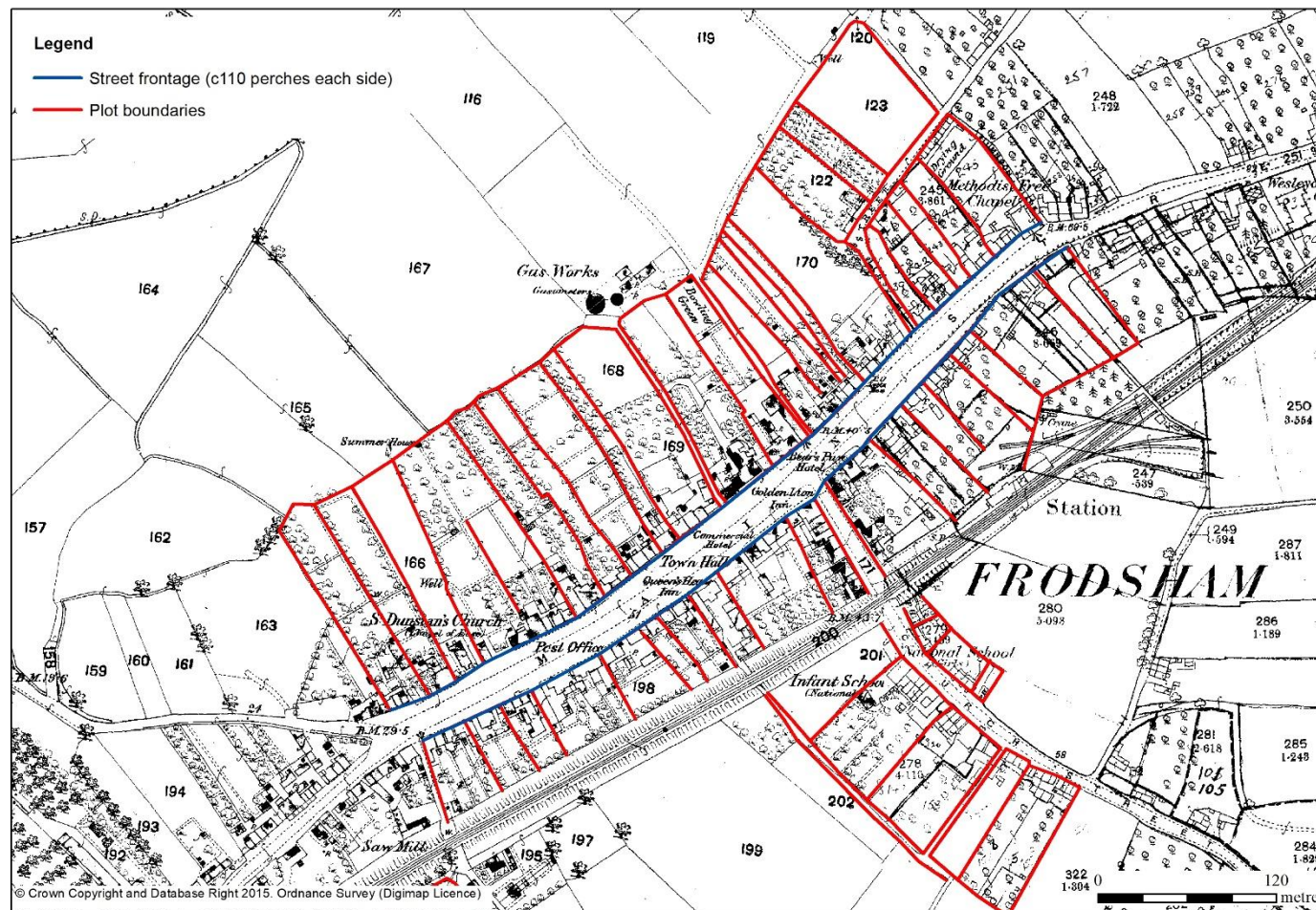
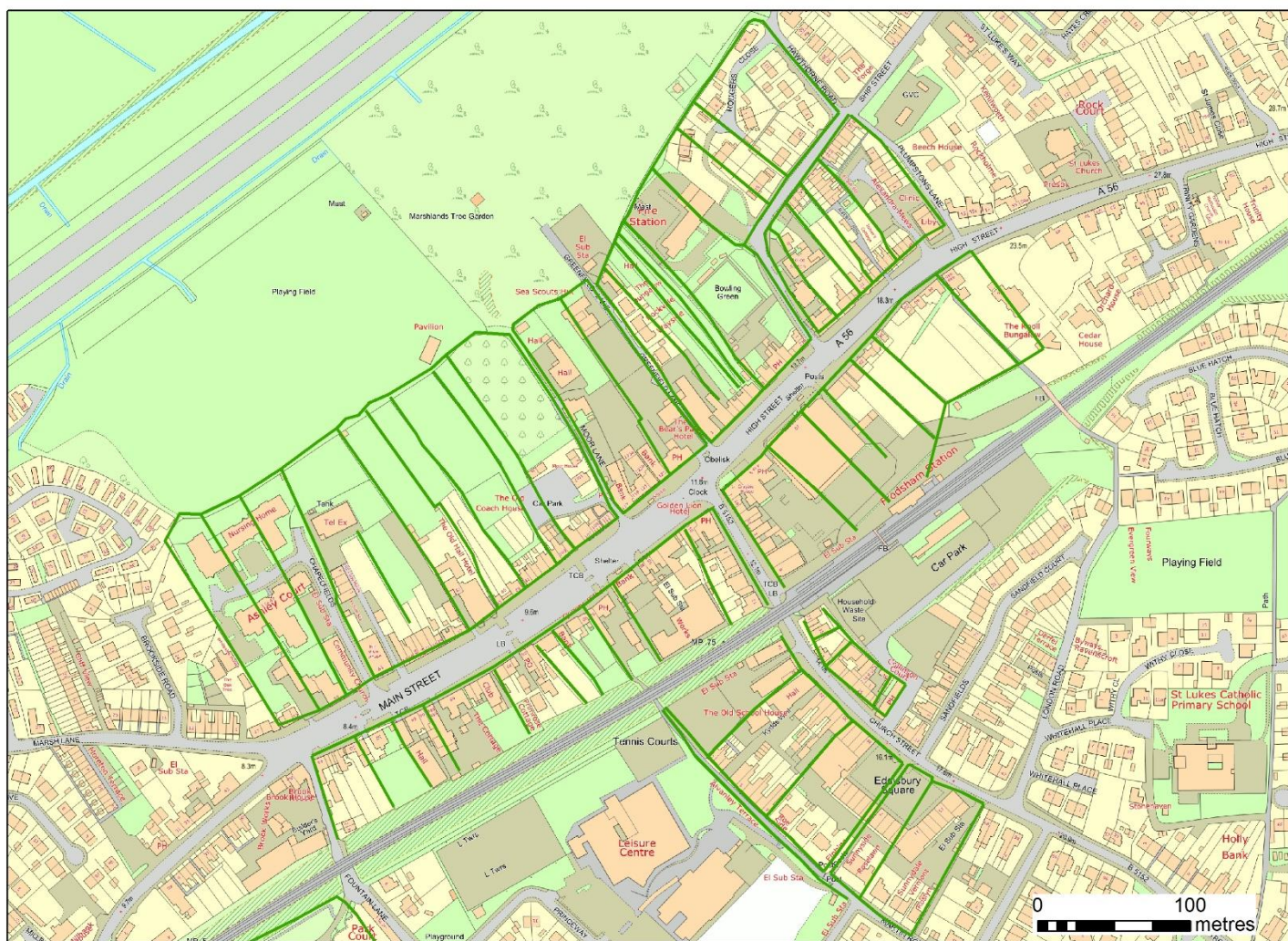


Fig 4.11: Frodsham – plot boundaries within medieval town overlaid on 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1870s showing length of street frontage equivalent to c110 perches (1815 feet/532.2m) each side of Main Street (formerly High Street)





Topography [FileGeoDatabase geospatial data], Scale 1:1250, Tiles: GB, Updated: 22 May 2014, Ordnance Survey (GB), Using: EDINA Digimap Ordnance Survey Service

Fig 4.12: Frodsham - plot boundaries overlaid on Ordnance Survey MasterMap



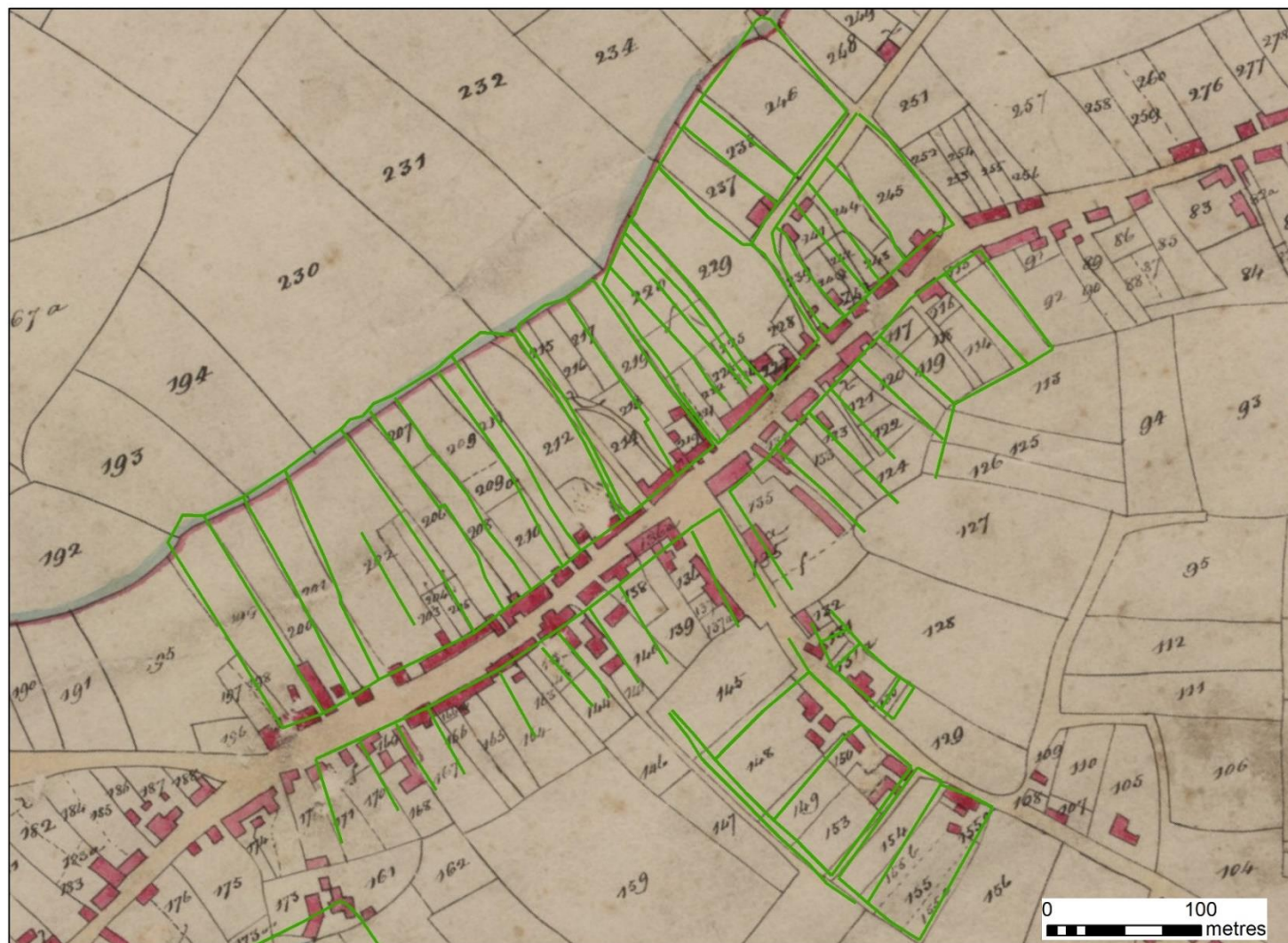


Fig 4.13: Frodsham - plot boundaries overlaid on tithe map of c1846. Tithe map copyright: Cheshire Archives & Local History

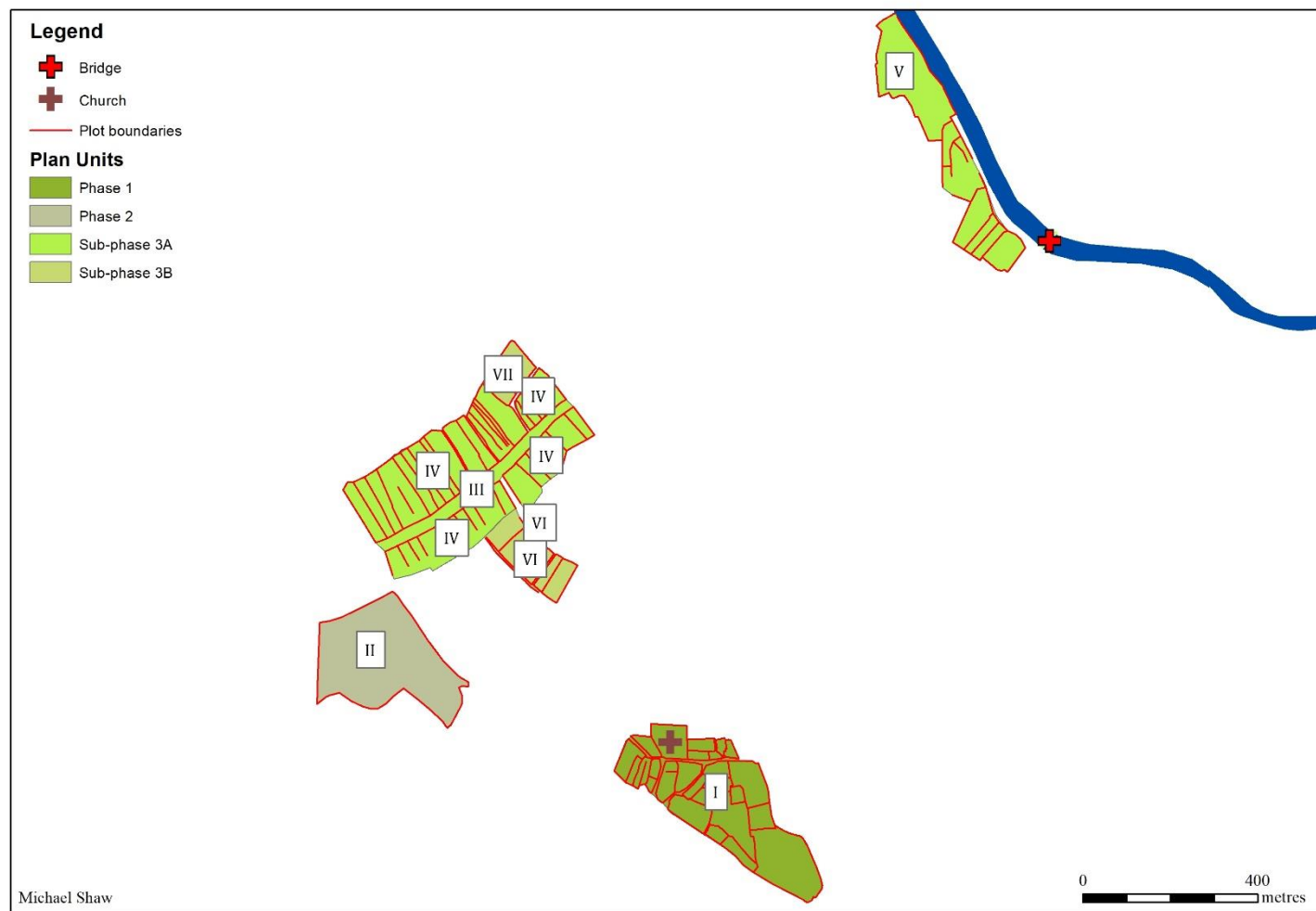


Fig 4.14: Frodsham – plan units by phase



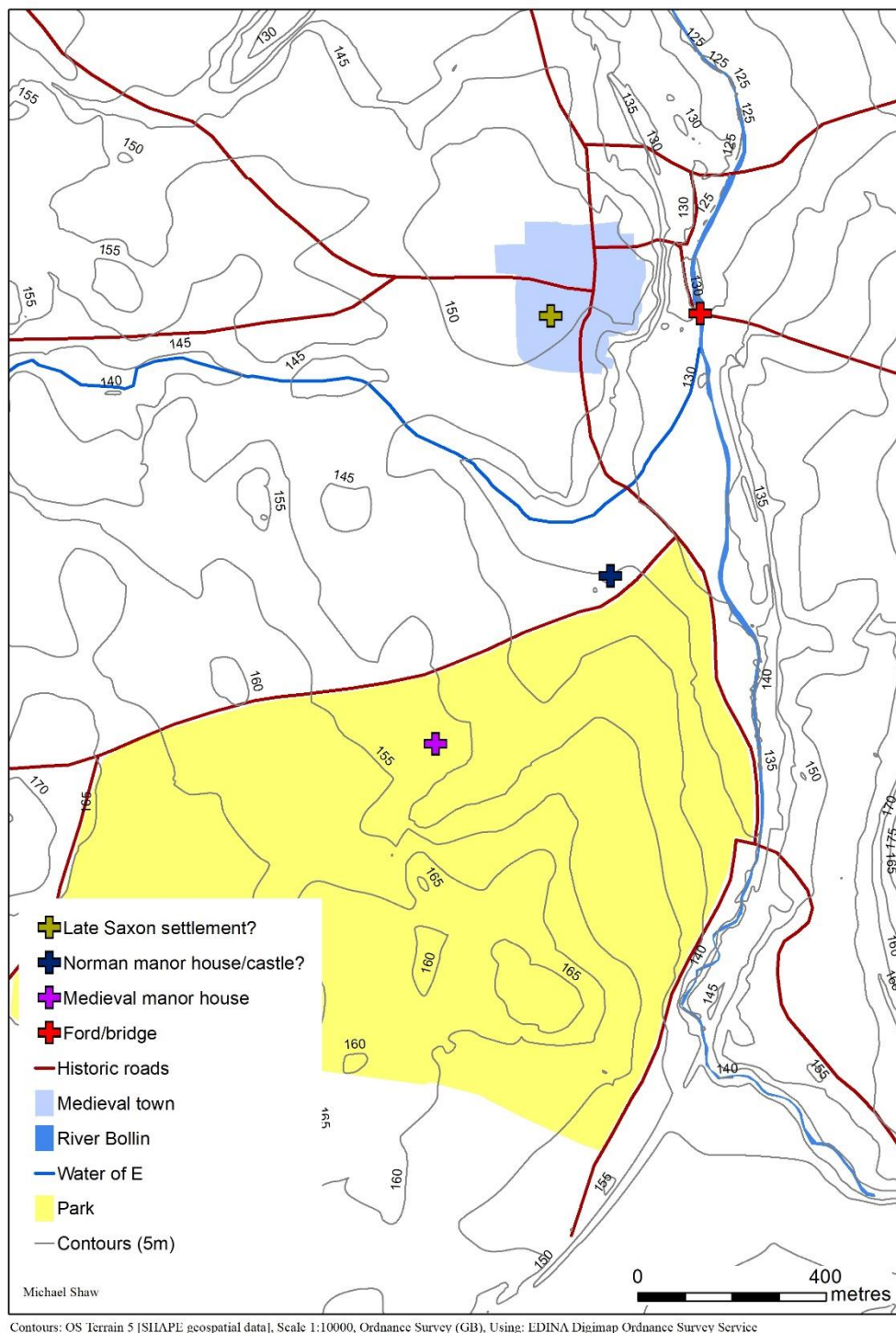
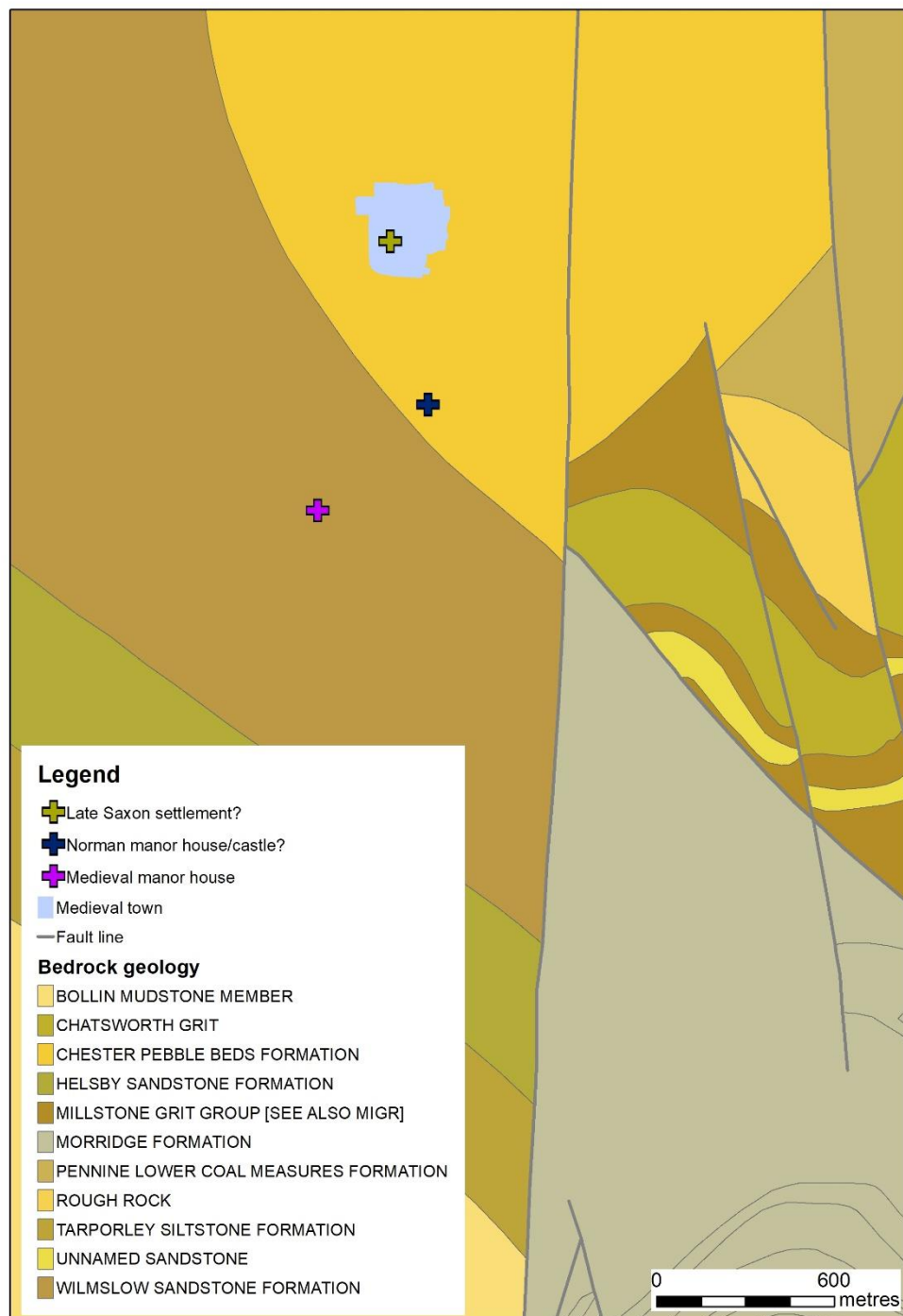
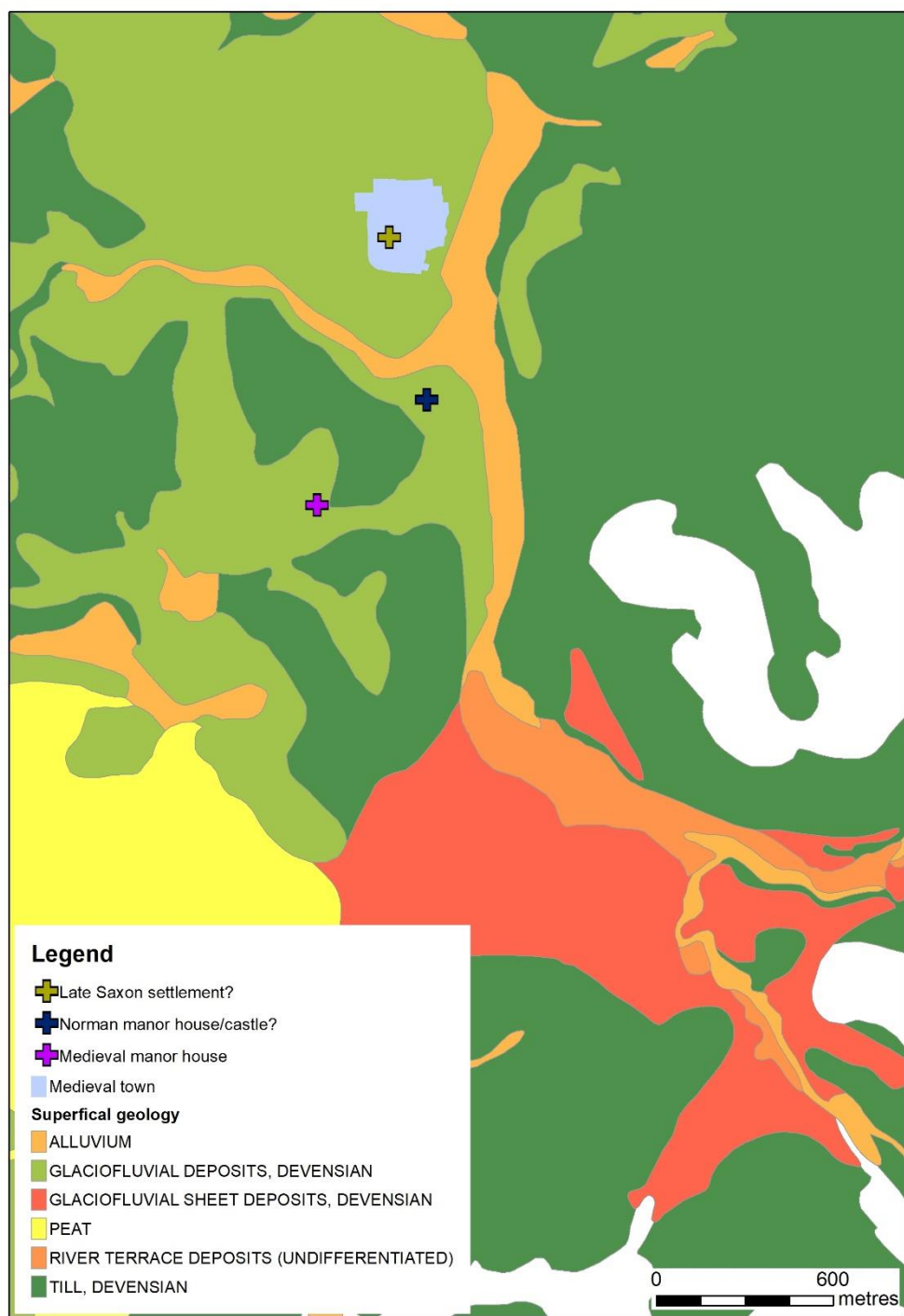


Fig 4.15: Macclesfield - background



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Fig 4.16: Macclesfield – bedrock geology



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Fig 4.17: Macclesfield - superficial geology

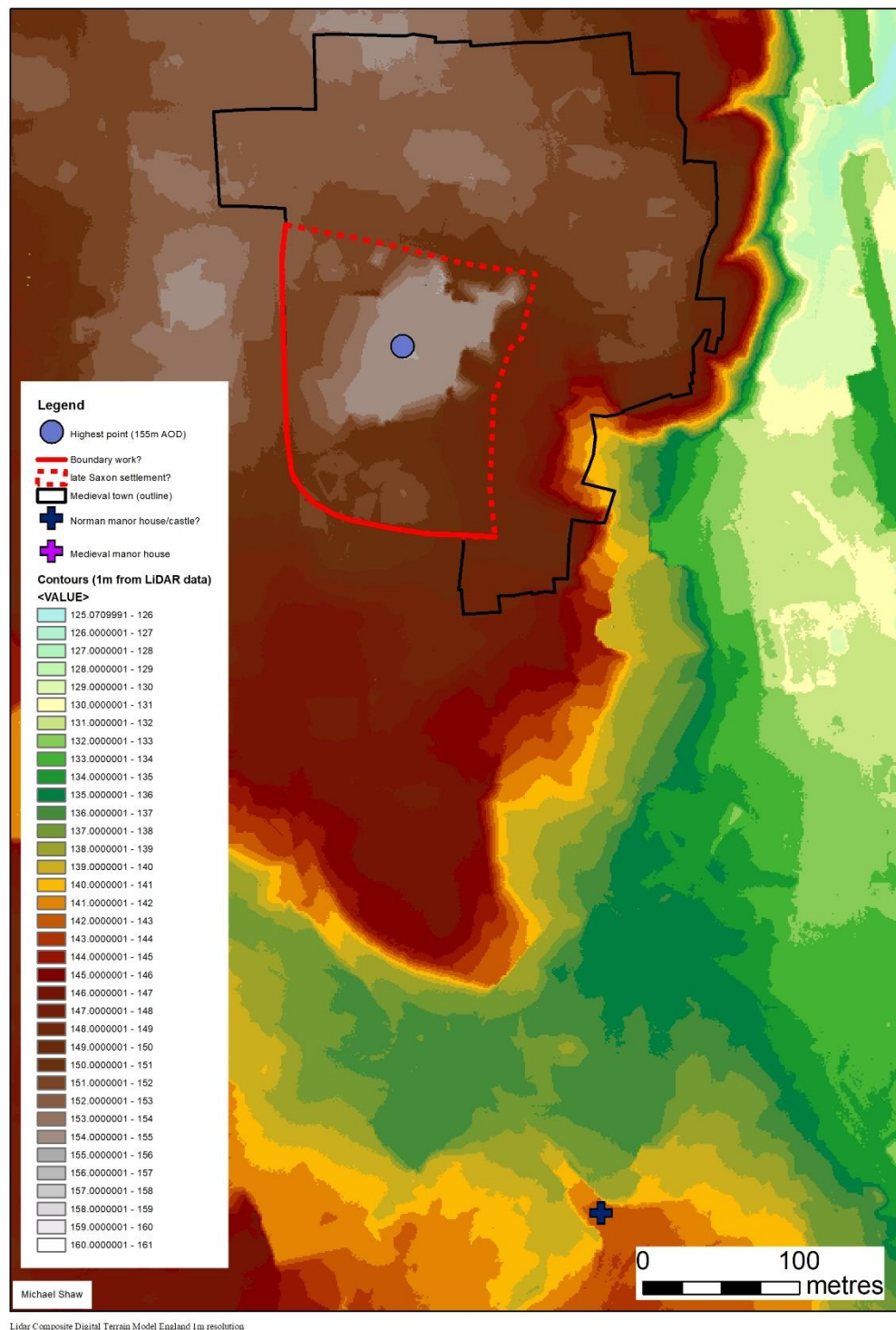
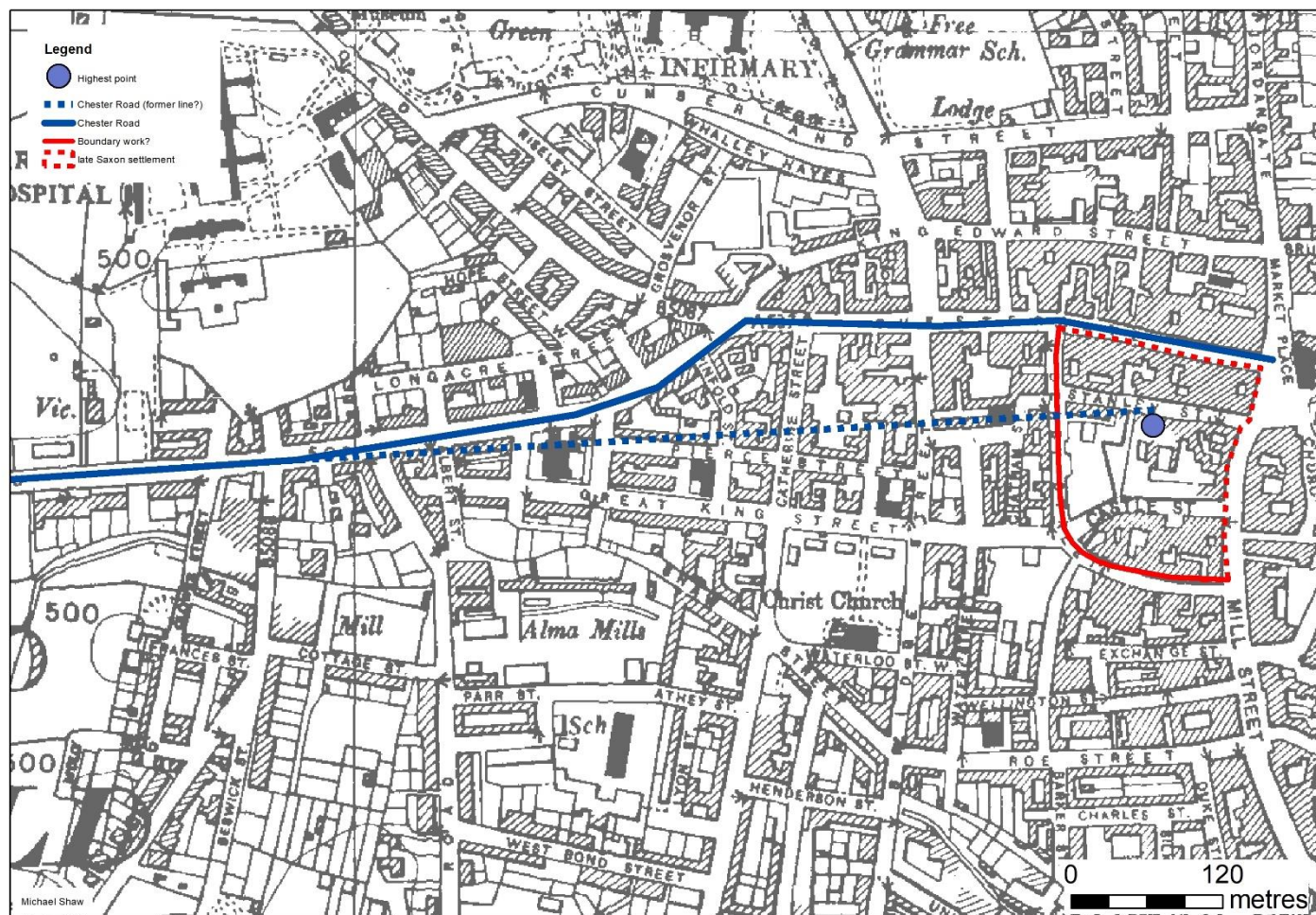


Fig 4.18: Macclesfield – Phases 1 and 2 overlaid on 1m contour data generated by LiDAR





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Fig 4.19: Macclesfield – late Saxon settlement showing possible original route of Chestergate running directly to highest point as established by LiDAR contour survey. Overlaid on Ordnance Survey 1:10560 2<sup>nd</sup> edition mapping of 1899



Contours: OS Terrain 5 [SHAPE geospatial data], Scale 1:10000, Ordnance Survey (GB), Using: EDINA Digimap Ordnance Survey Service

Fig 4.20: Macclesfield – plot boundaries and street names. A Jordangate; B King Edward Street (formerly Back Lane); C Brunswick Street (formerly Goose Lane); D Chestergate; E Market Place; F Stanley Street (formerly Dog Lane); G Churchside; H Mill Street (formerly Wallgate); I Church Street; J Derby Street (formerly Barn Street); K Backwallgate (formerly Souter Lane)



Fig 4.21: Macclesfield - medieval plan units and sub-phases



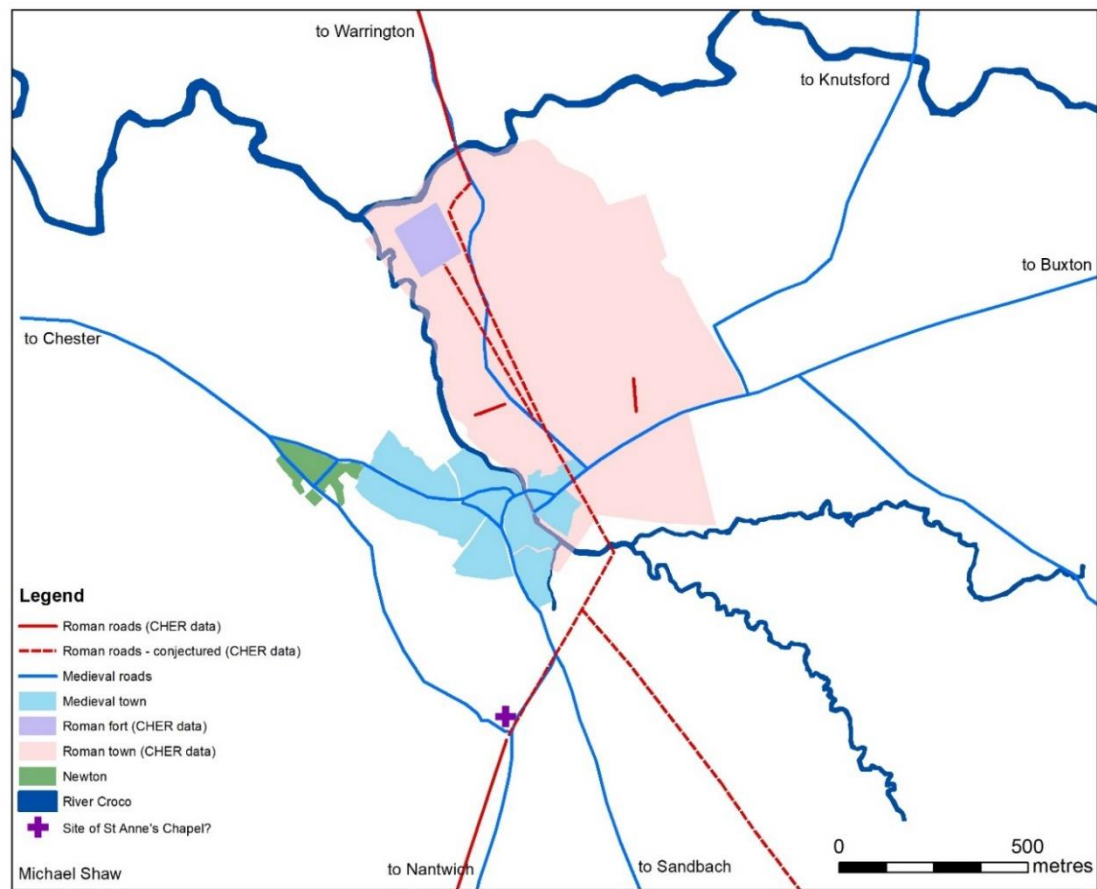


Fig 4.22: Middlewich – background

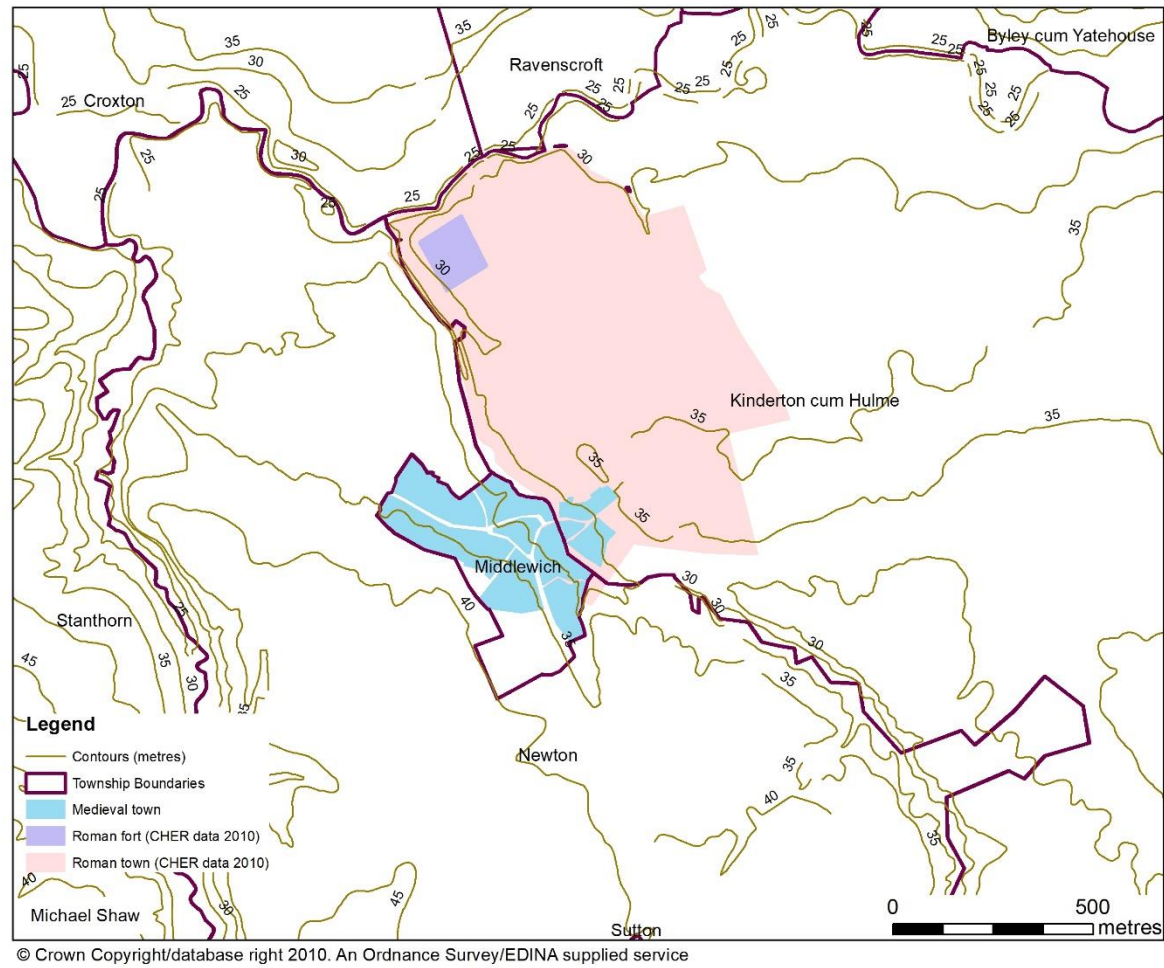
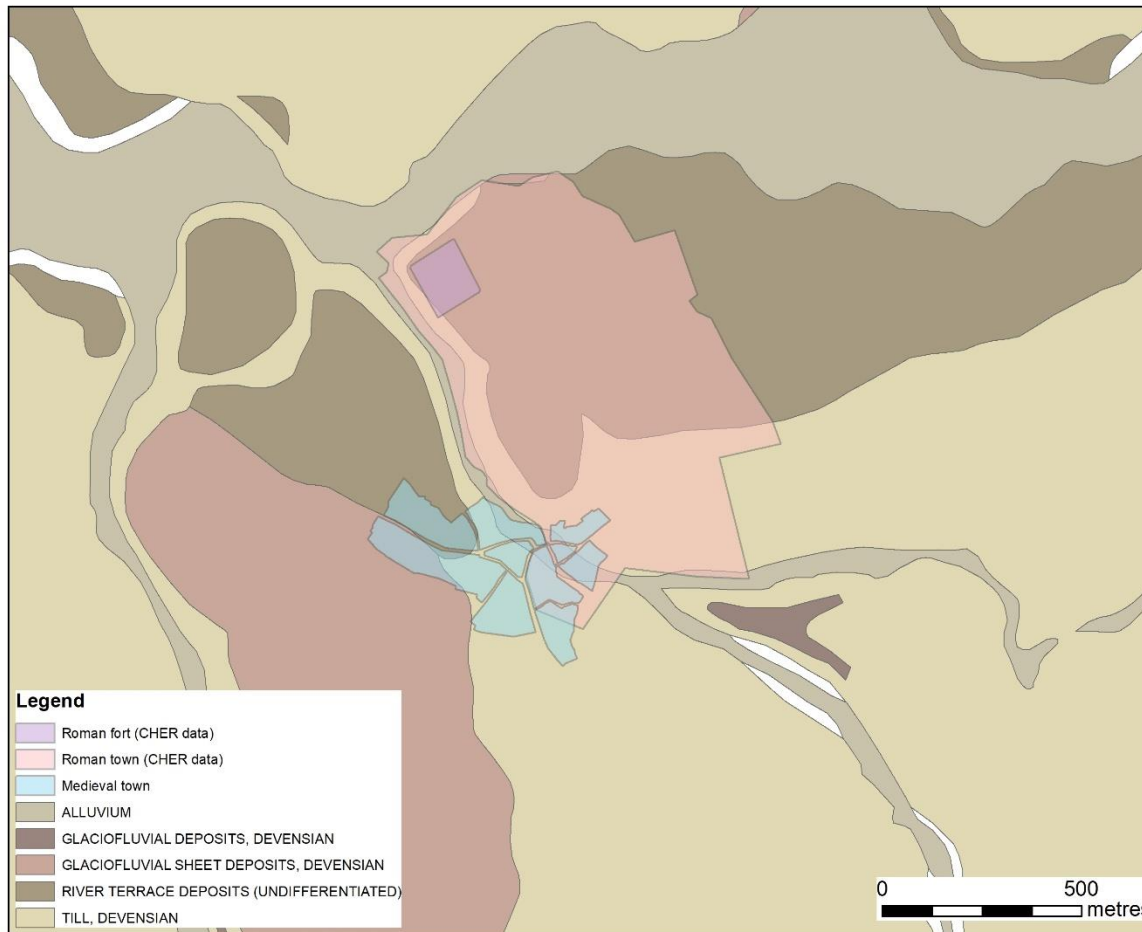


Fig 4.23: Middlewich - relief and township boundaries



Fig 4.24: ‘3D’ view of Middlewich from south showing relatively flat nature of the settlement and its surrounds (x10 exaggeration). Created from Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 data overlaid on Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 mapping.



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Fig 4.25: Middlewich – superficial geology



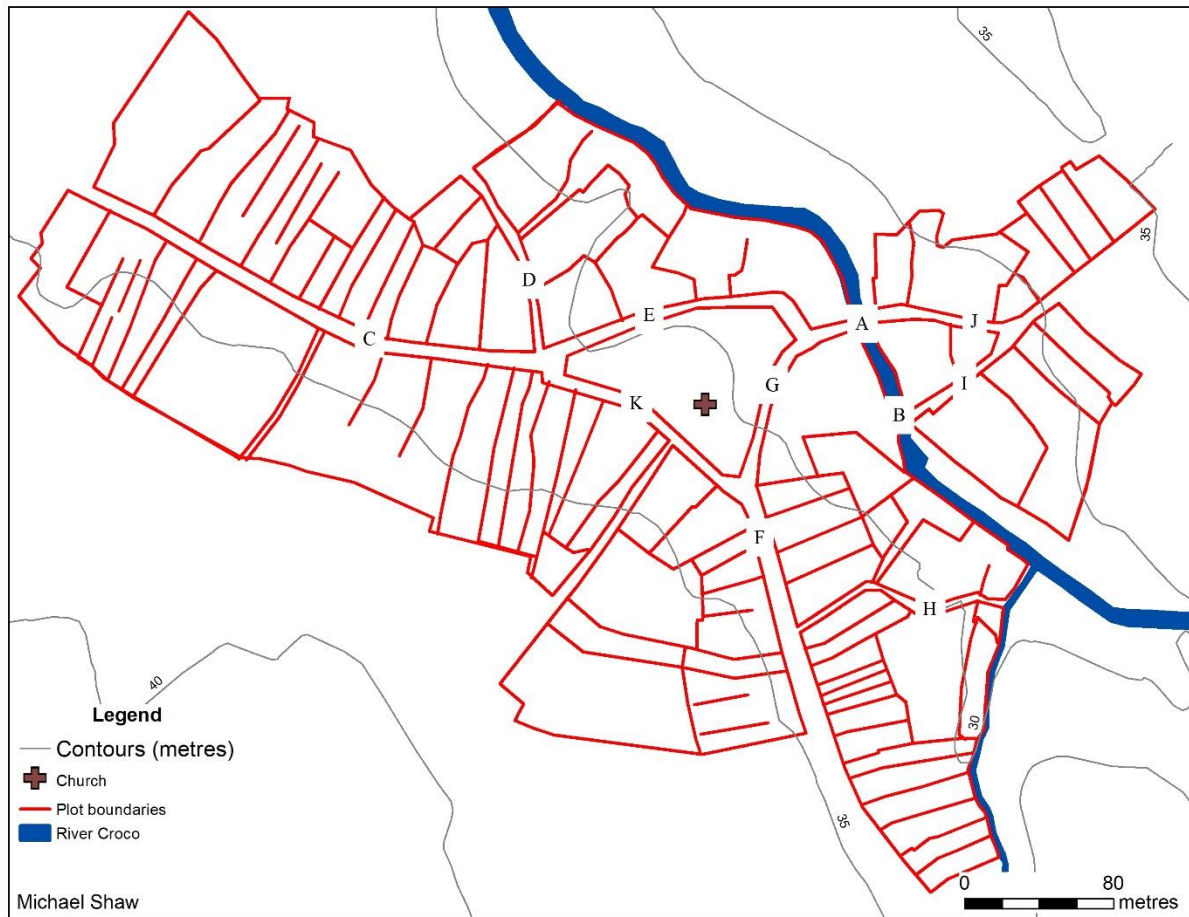


Fig 4.26: Middlewich – plot boundaries and street names. A: Bridge (Phase 3); B: Early crossing point (Phases 1-2); C: Wheelock Street; D: Pepper Street; E: Lower Street; F: Lewin Street; G: Leadsmithy Street; H: Wych-House Lane; I Sea Bank; J Kinderton Street; K: High Town

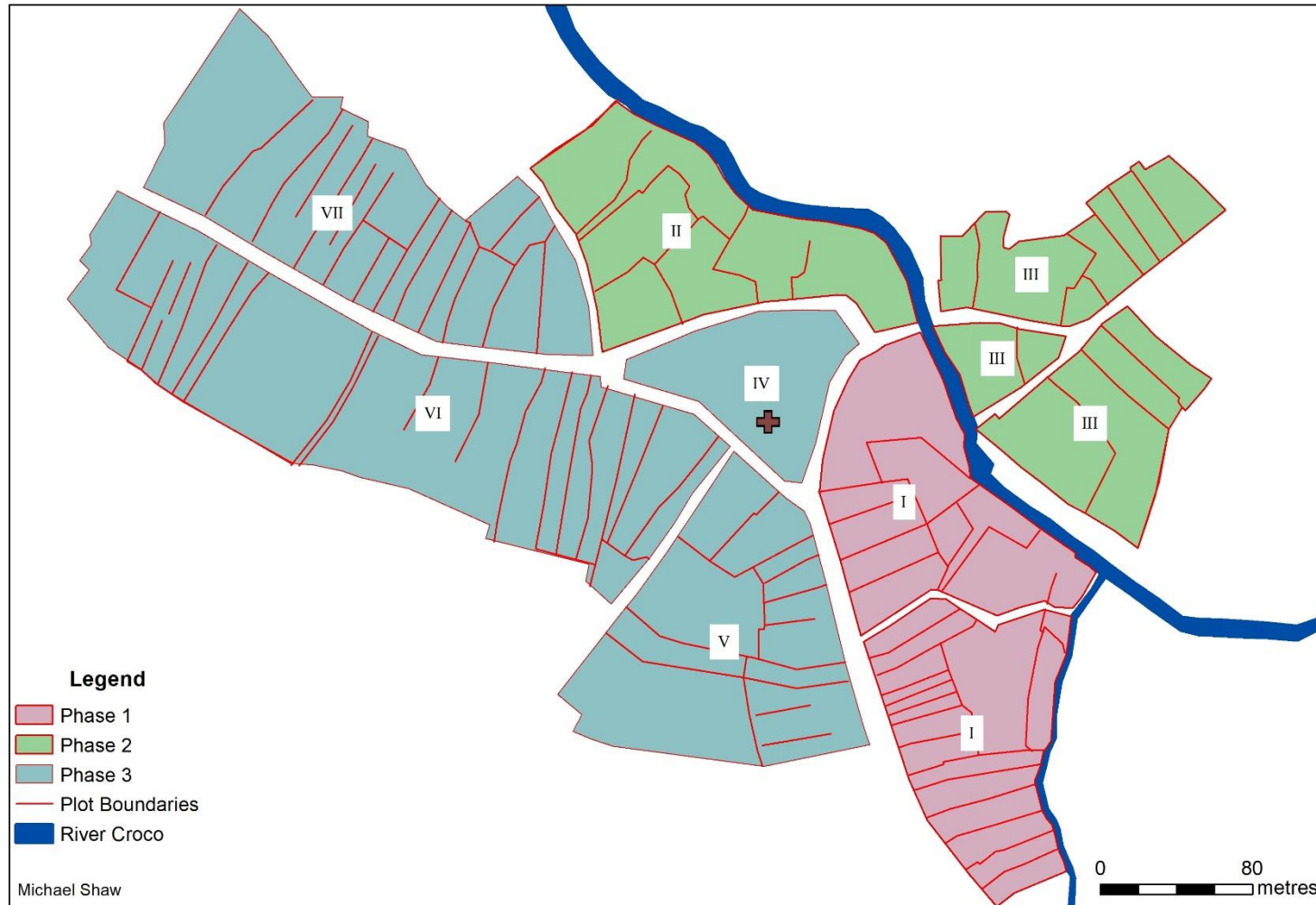


Fig 4.27: Middlewich – plan units and phasing



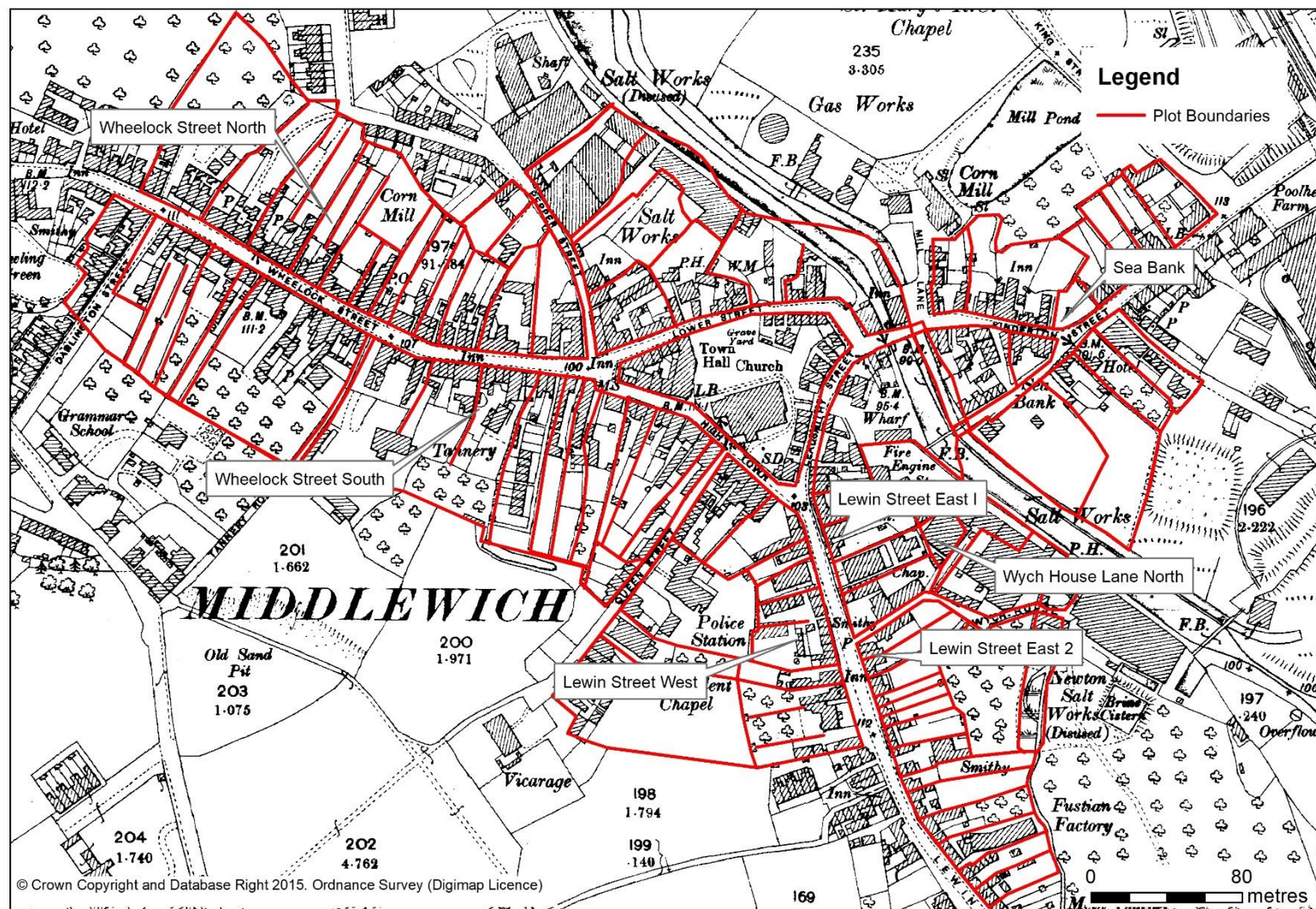


Fig 4.28: Middlewich – excavated sites overlaid on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping of c1900



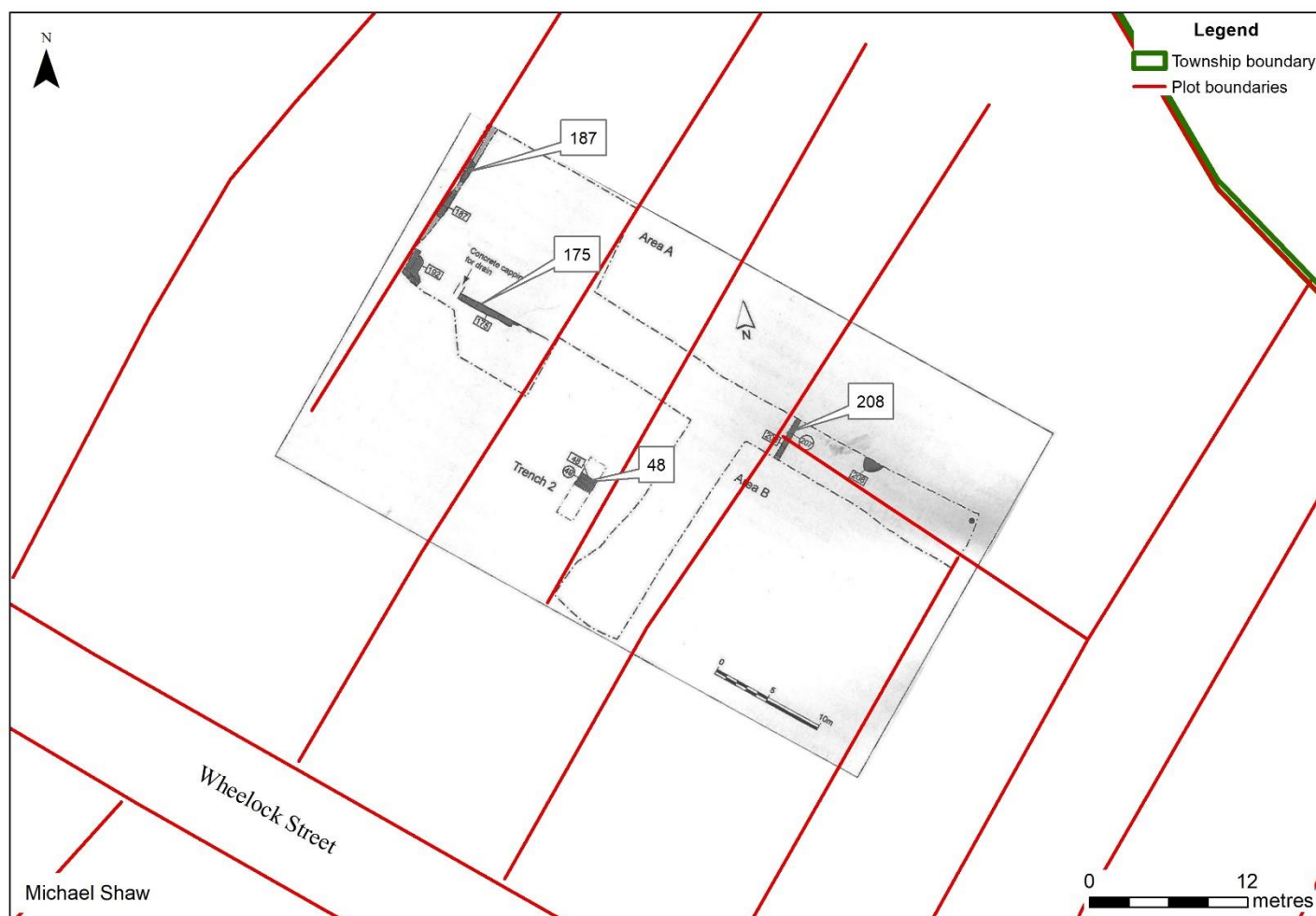


Fig 4.29: Excavations at Wheelock Street North. Plan of excavated features from Towle and Hayes 2009, Fig 3, with Victorian plot boundaries overlaid

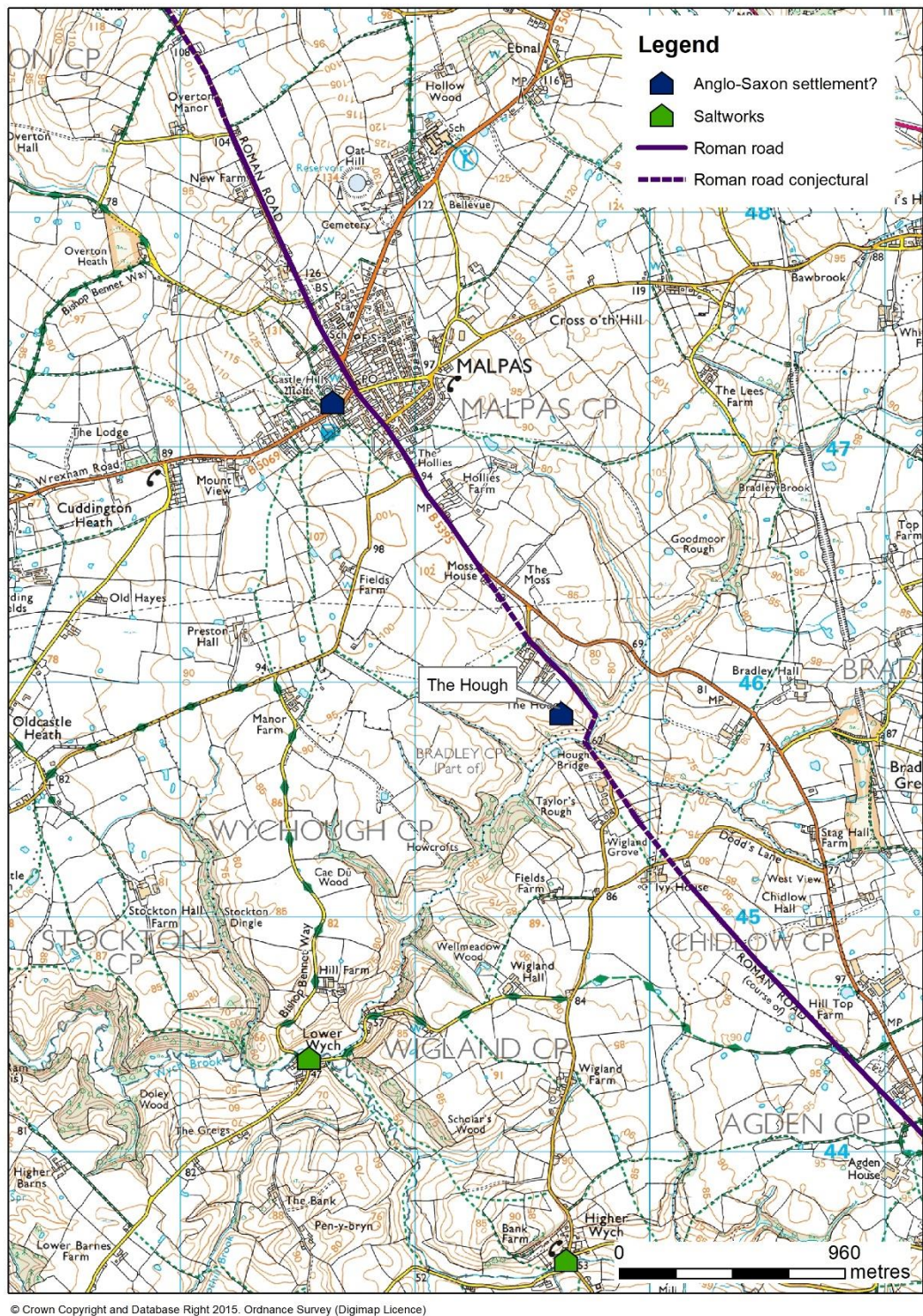
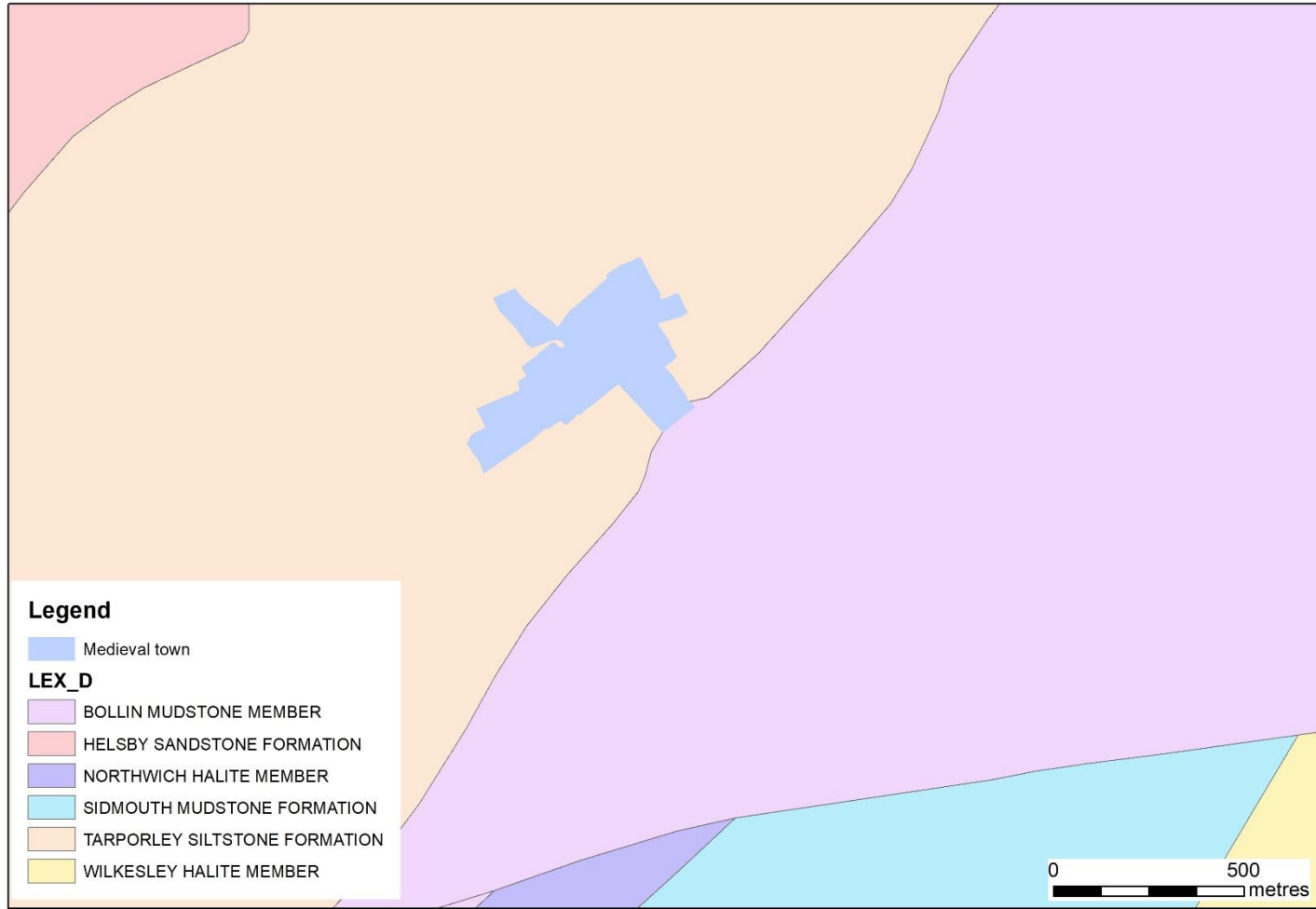


Fig 4.30: Malpas – background



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Fig 4.31: Malpas – bedrock geology





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Fig 4.32: Malpas – superficial geology



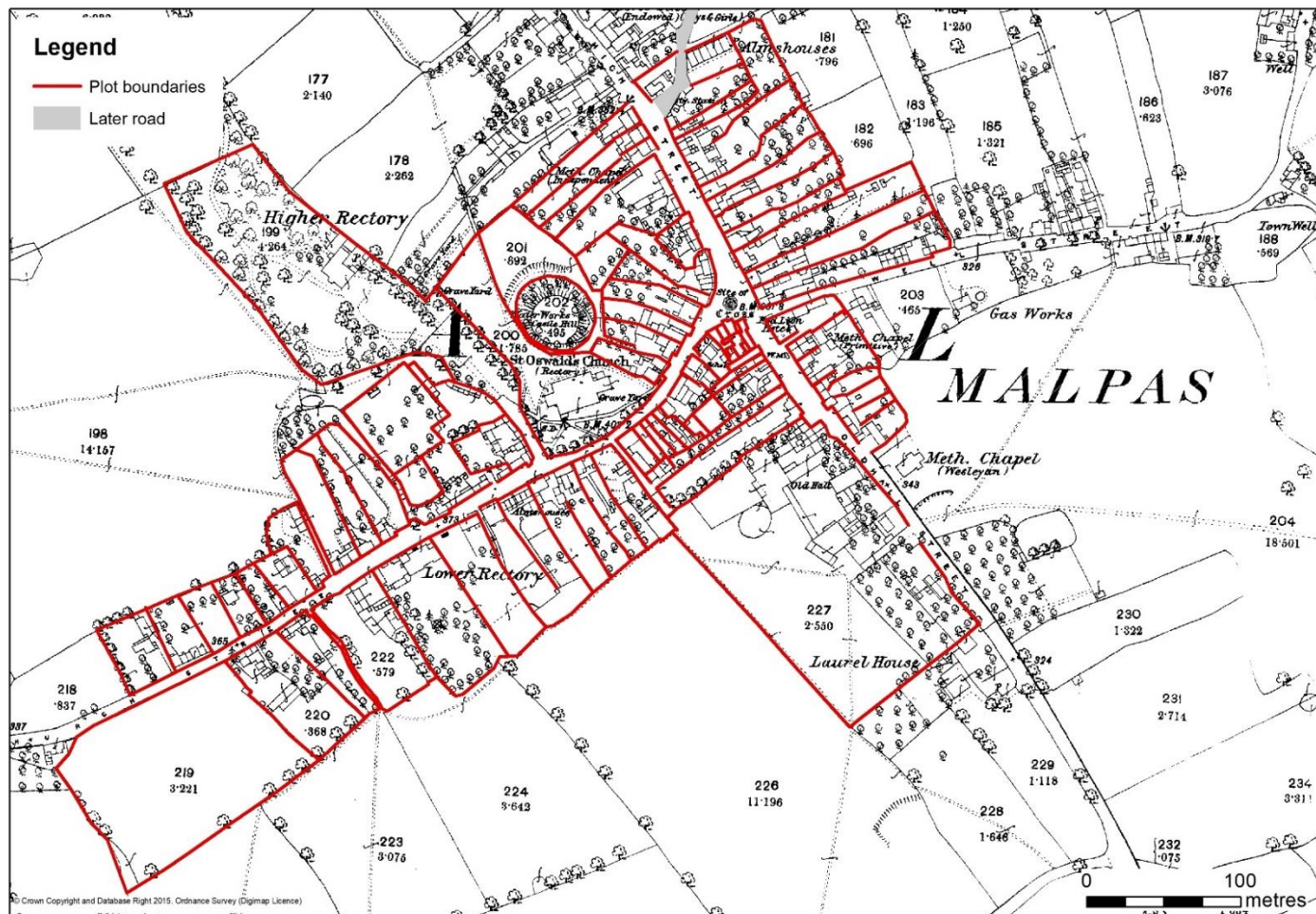


Fig 4.33: Malpas – plot boundaries overlaid on Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 plan of the 1870s



Fig 4.34: Malpas – plan units by sub-phase

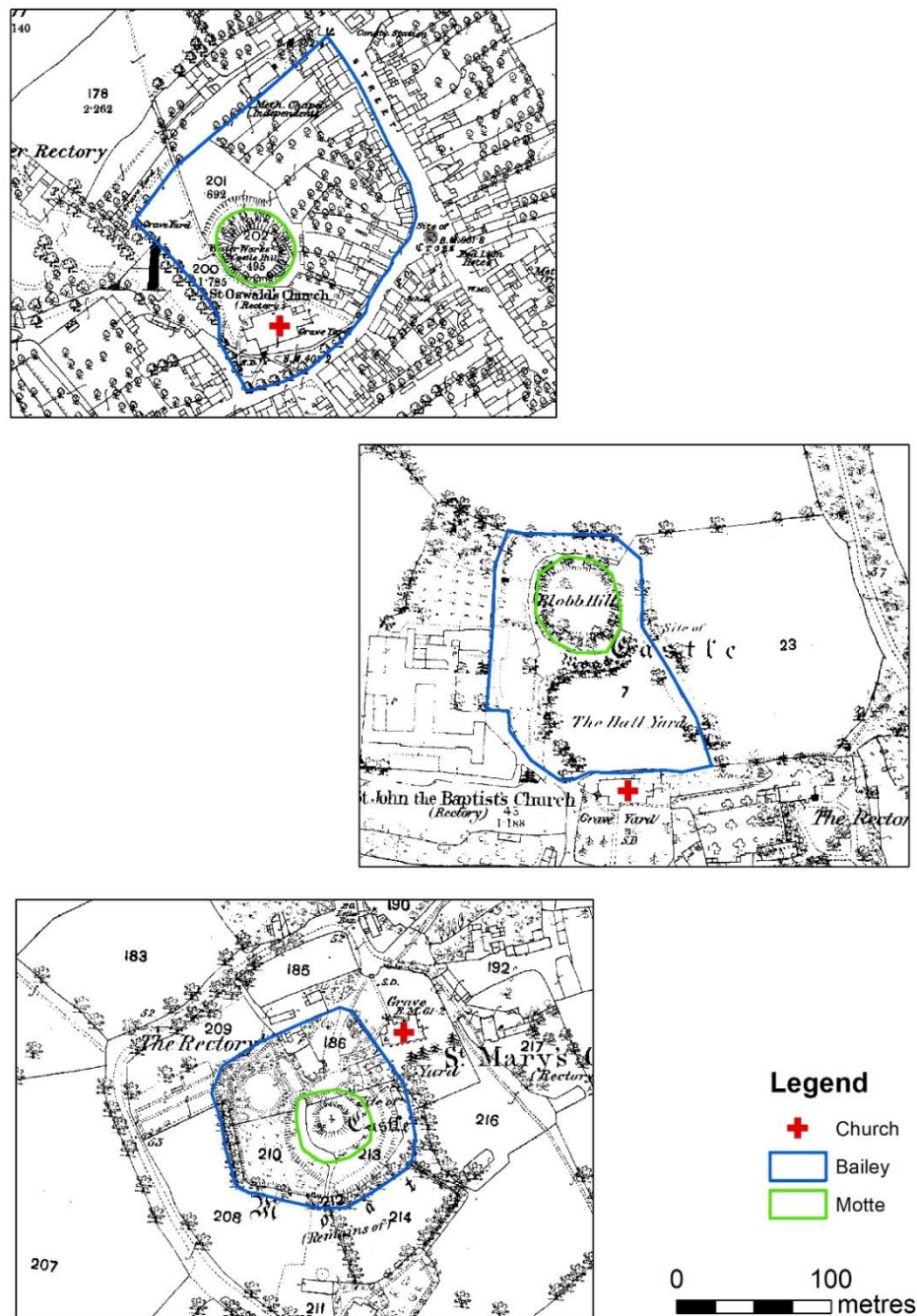


Fig 4.35: Comparison of Cheshire motte and bailey sites with associated churches. (A) Malpas; (B) Aldford; (C) Dodleston. Ordnance Survey Maps - © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2015. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)



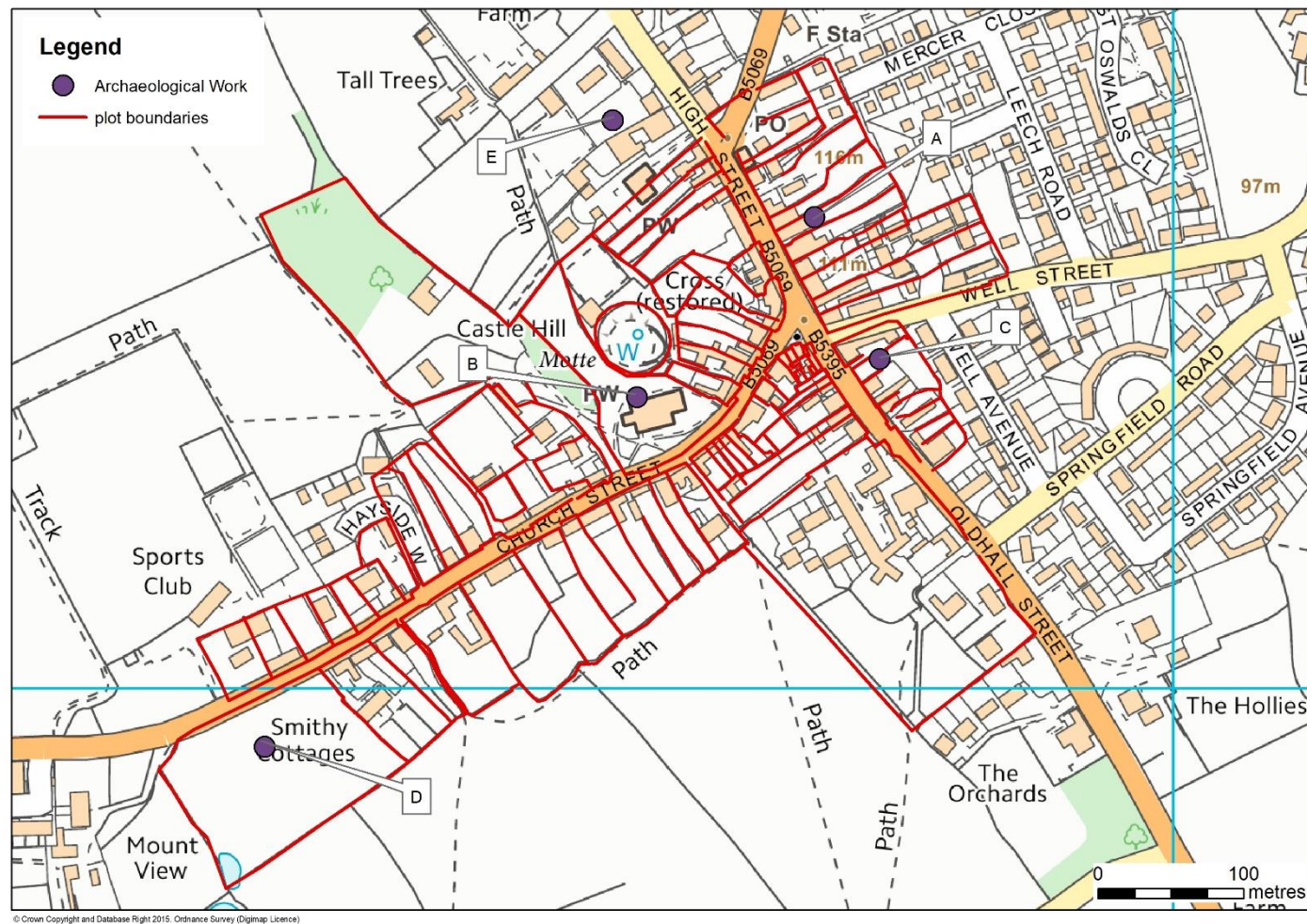


Fig 4.36: Malpas – archaeological excavations overlaid on Ordnance Survey 1:50000 raster map





Fig 4.37: A-B: Frodsham and Macclesfield compared

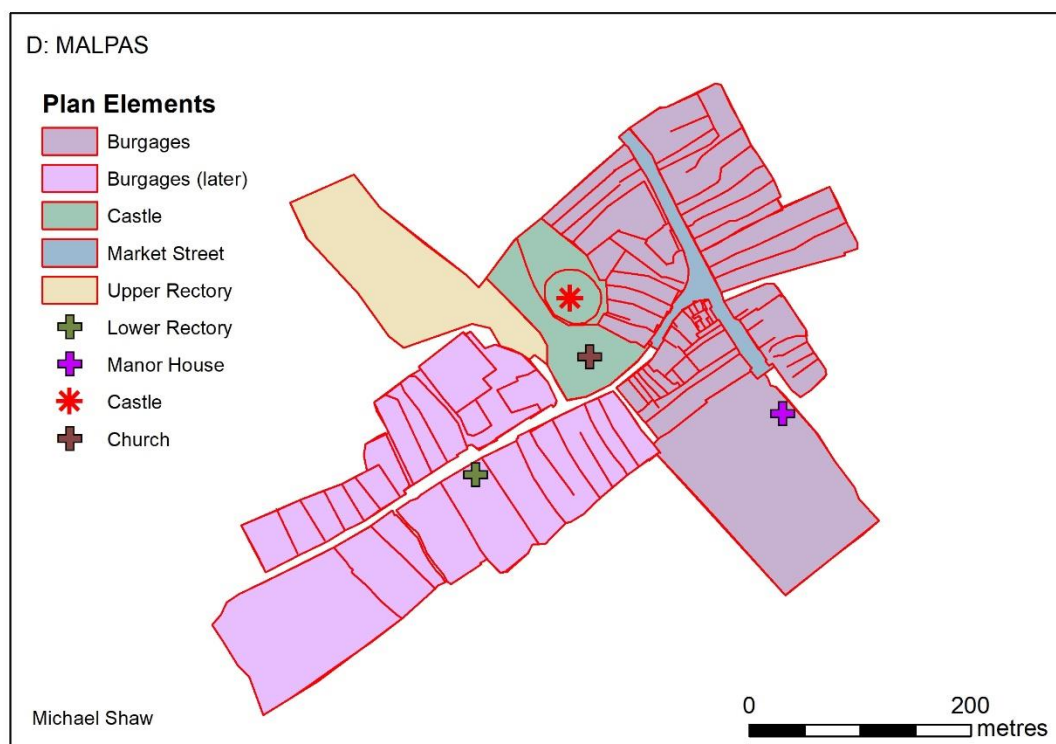
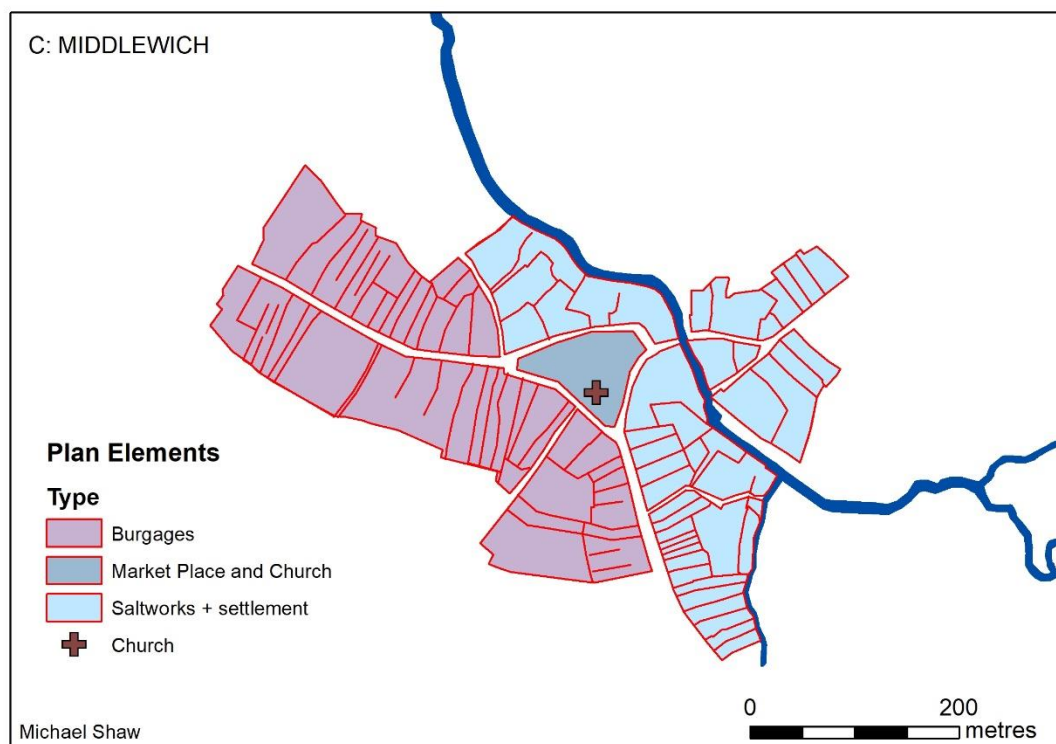


Fig 4.37: C-D: Middlewich and Malpas compared



Fig 5.1: Northampton: street names mentioned in main text (except those demarcating the late Saxon defences which are shown on Fig 5.40). Roads in the surrounding area are shown on Fig 5.6. Streets mentioned in the appendices but not in the main text are shown on the relevant appendix plans

Fig 5.1: Table of street names

A1 Abington Street	M4 Mercers Row
B1 Barrack Road	N1 Narrow Toe Lane
B2 Bridge Street	N2 Newland
B3 Broad Street	Q1 Quart Pot Lane
C1 Chalk Lane	R1 Regent Square
C2 College Street	S1 St Andrew's Street
D1 Derngate	S2 St Giles' Street
D2 Drapery	S3 St John's Street
G1 Gold Street	S4 St Katherine's Street
G2 Green Street	S5 St Peter's Street
G3 Gregory Street	S6 Scarletwell Street
H1 Horsemarket	S7 Sheep Street
H2 Horseshoe Street	S8 Silver Street
K1 Kettering Road	S9 Swan Street
K2 'Old' Kettering Road	T1 Tanner Street
L1 London Road	T2 The Green
M1 Marefair	T3 Towcester Road
M2 Market Square	W1 Wellingborough Road
M3 Mayorhold	W2 Woolmonger Street



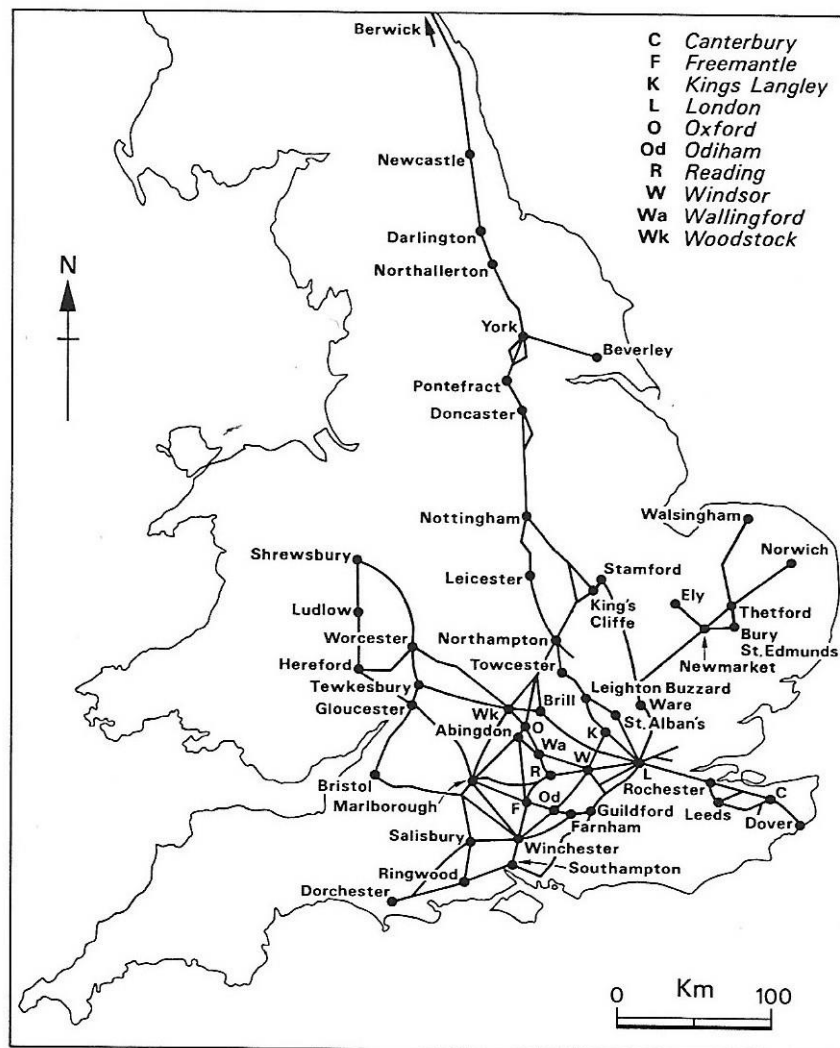


Fig 5.2: route network used most often by Kings John, Edward I and Edward II (late 12<sup>th</sup> – early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries) showing Northampton as a major route centre. From Hindle 1989, Fig 8

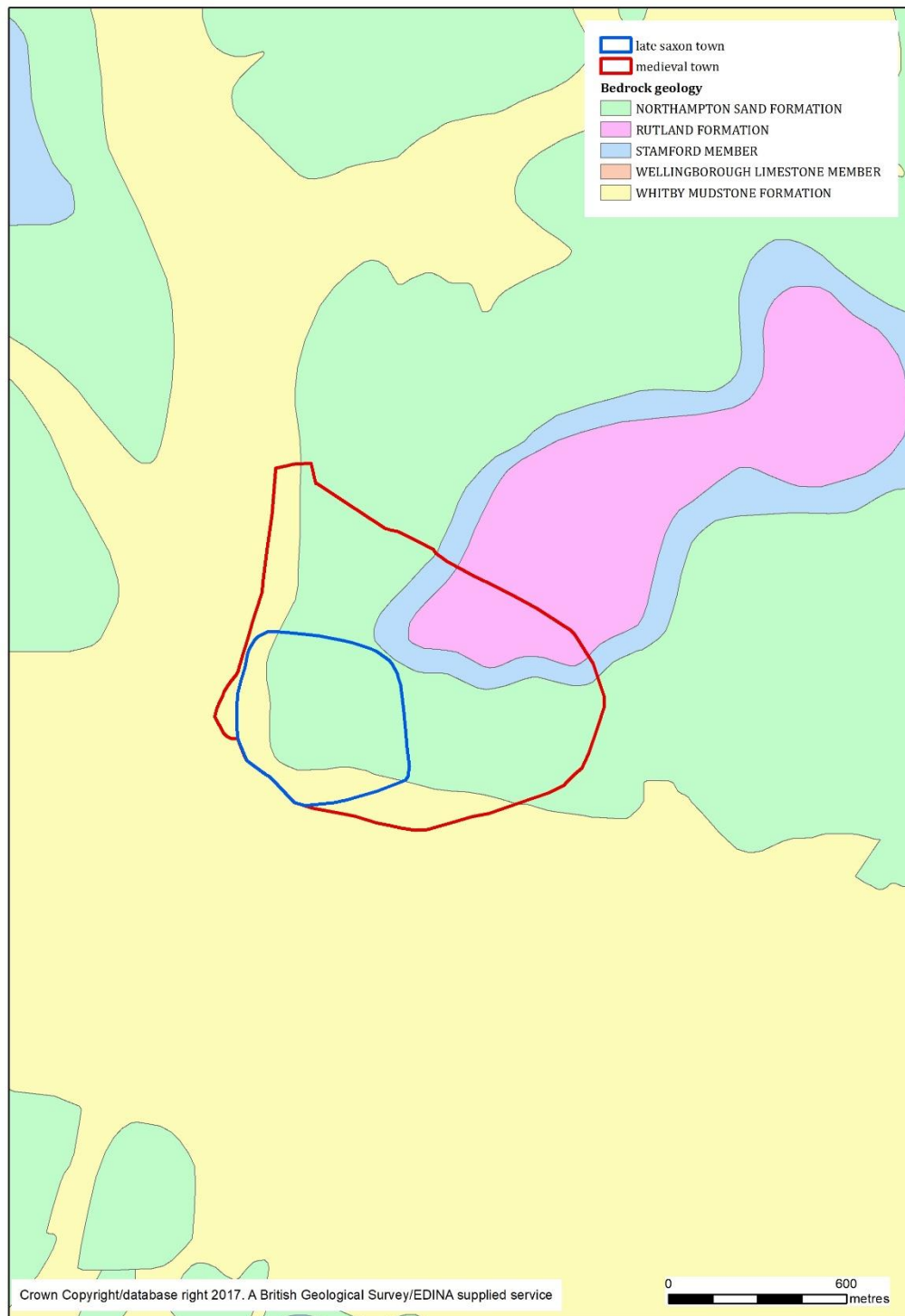


Fig 5.3: Northampton - bedrock geology

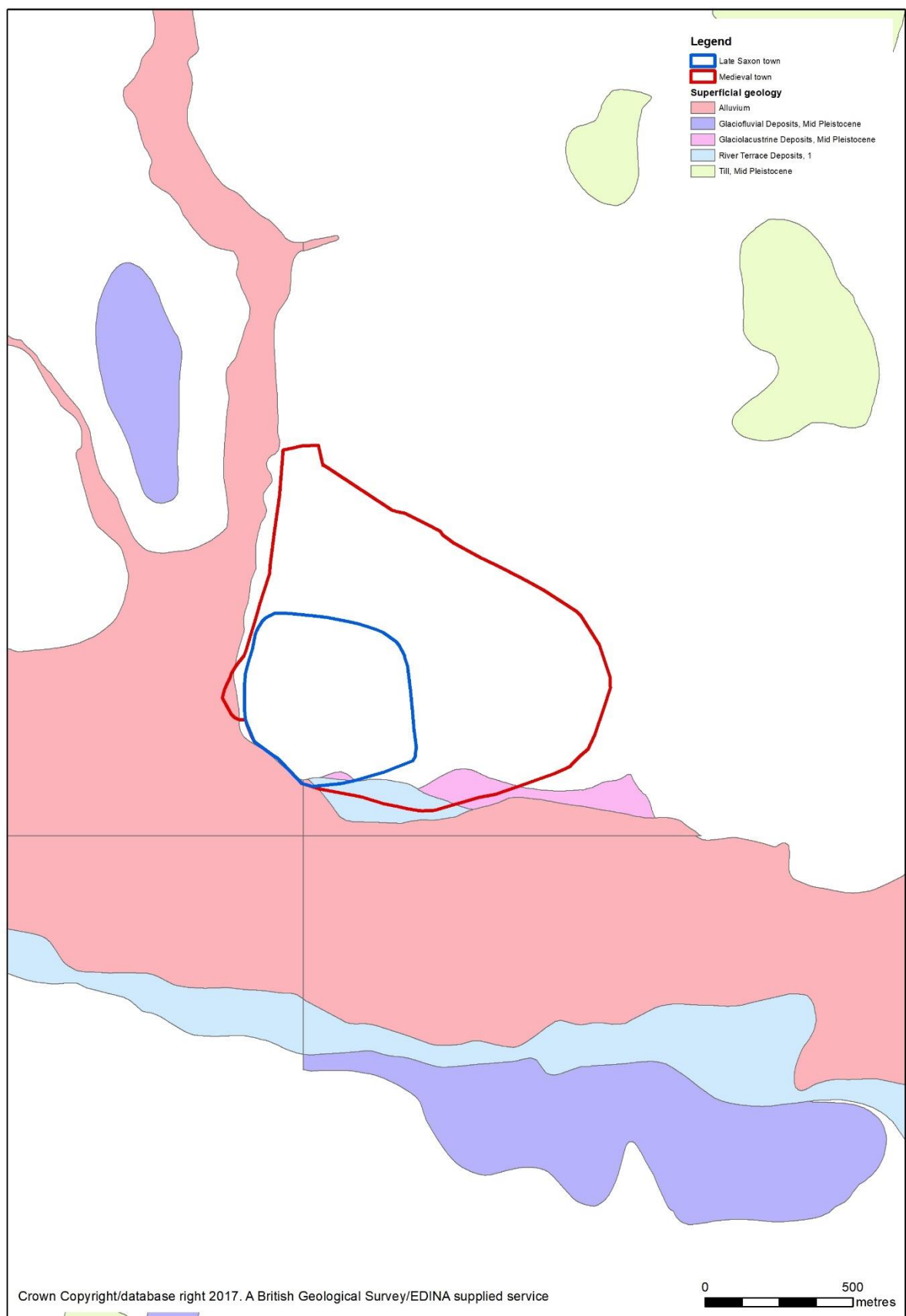


Fig 5.4: Northampton – superficial geology (n.b. white areas no superficial geology)

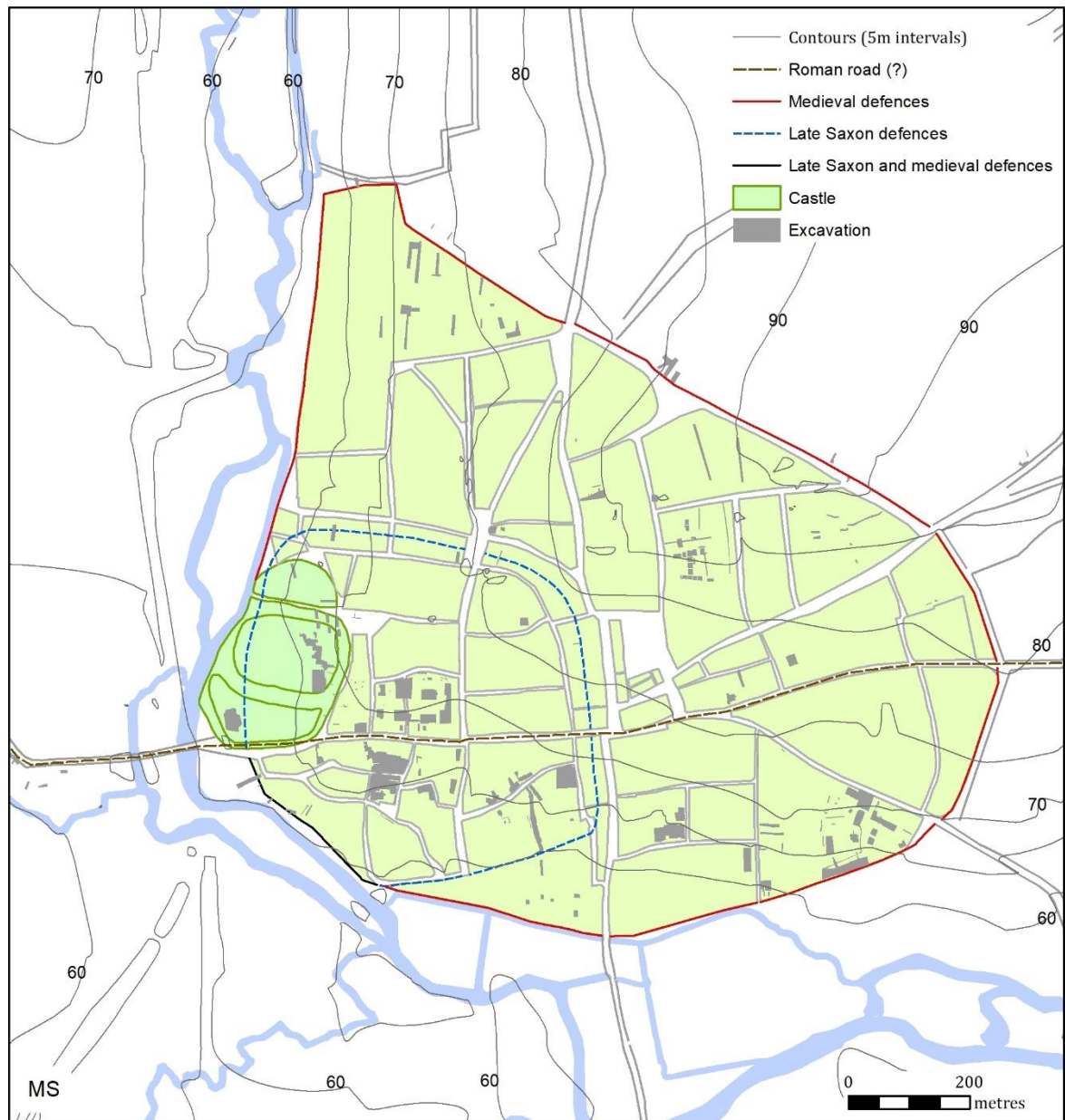


Fig 5.5: Northampton – topography



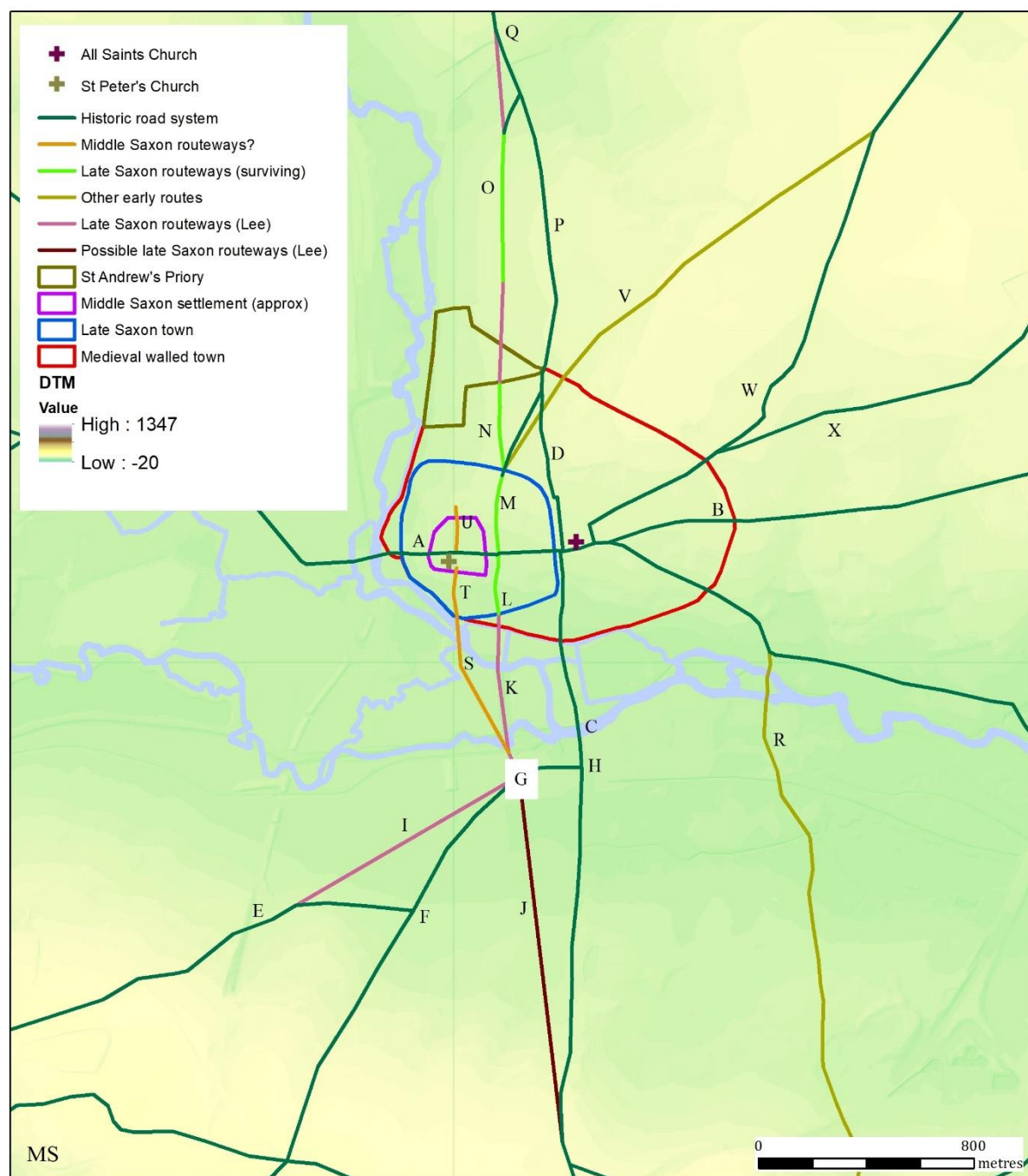


Fig 5.6: Early routes into Northampton. Overlaid on Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 DTM.  
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Fig 5.6: reference letters

A Marefair/Gold Street

B Giles' Street

C South Bridge

D Sheep Street

E Banbury Lane

F Towcester Road

G Deflection of Towcester Road

H London Road

I Projected line of Banbury Lane

J Projected line of London Road

K Suggested route into late Saxon town

L Horseshoe Street

M Horsemarket

N St Andrew's Street

O Semilong

P Barrack Road

Q Barrack Road and Semilong converge

R Portway Lane

S Suggested route into middle Saxon town

T Tanner Street/Narrow Toe Lane

U Quart Pot Lane/St Mary's Place

V old Kettering Road

W Kettering Road

X Wellingborough Road

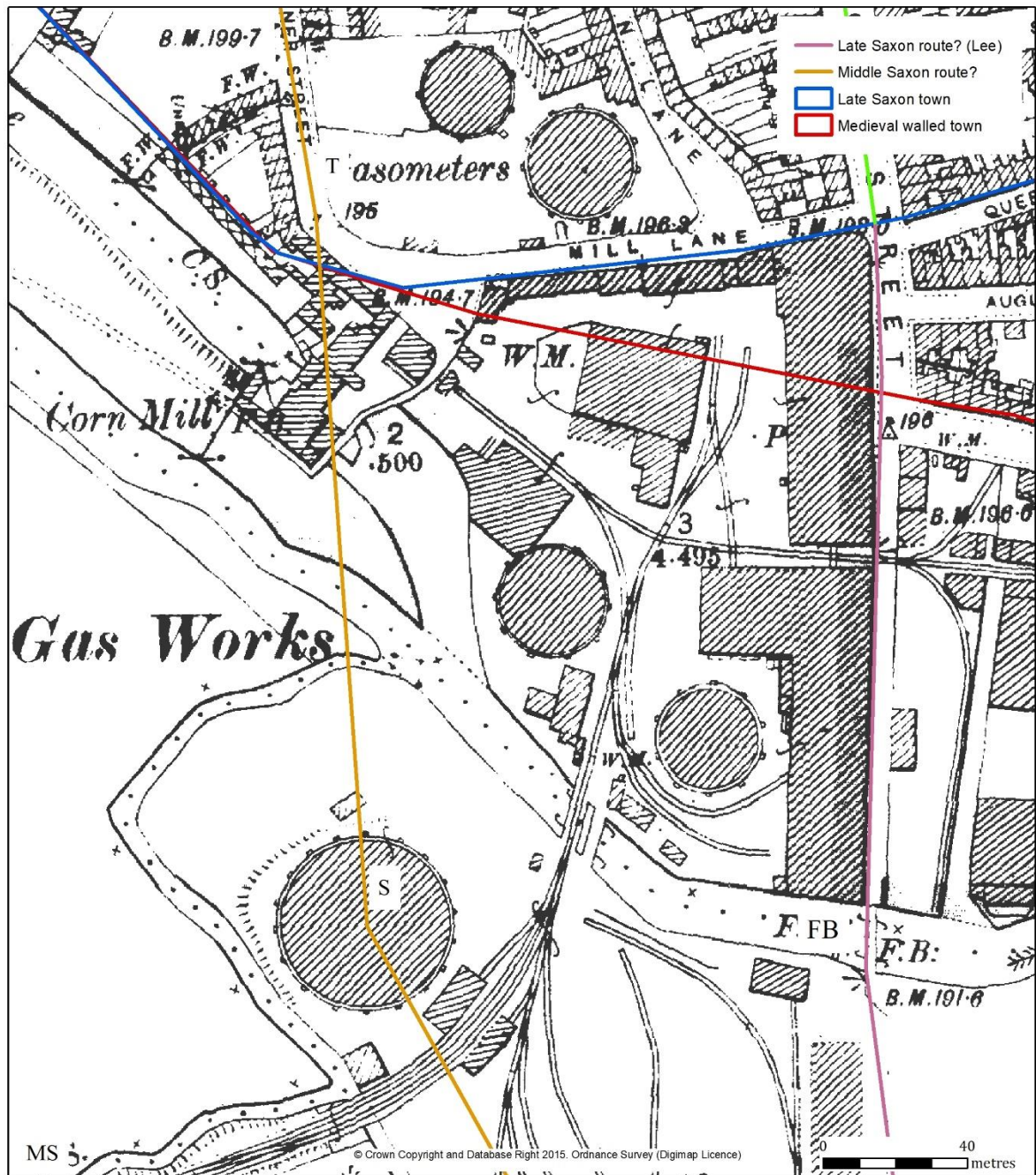


Fig 5.7: Suggested Middle Saxon and Late Saxon routes into Northampton from the south overlaid on Ordnance Survey 2500 1<sup>st</sup> revision mapping of 1901. S marks the gas holder constructed after 1887 where a suspected causeway was uncovered. The other gasholders are earlier as they are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1887. FB marks the site of a footbridge over the Brampton branch of the river Nene at the precise position where we would expect the late Saxon route to enter the town



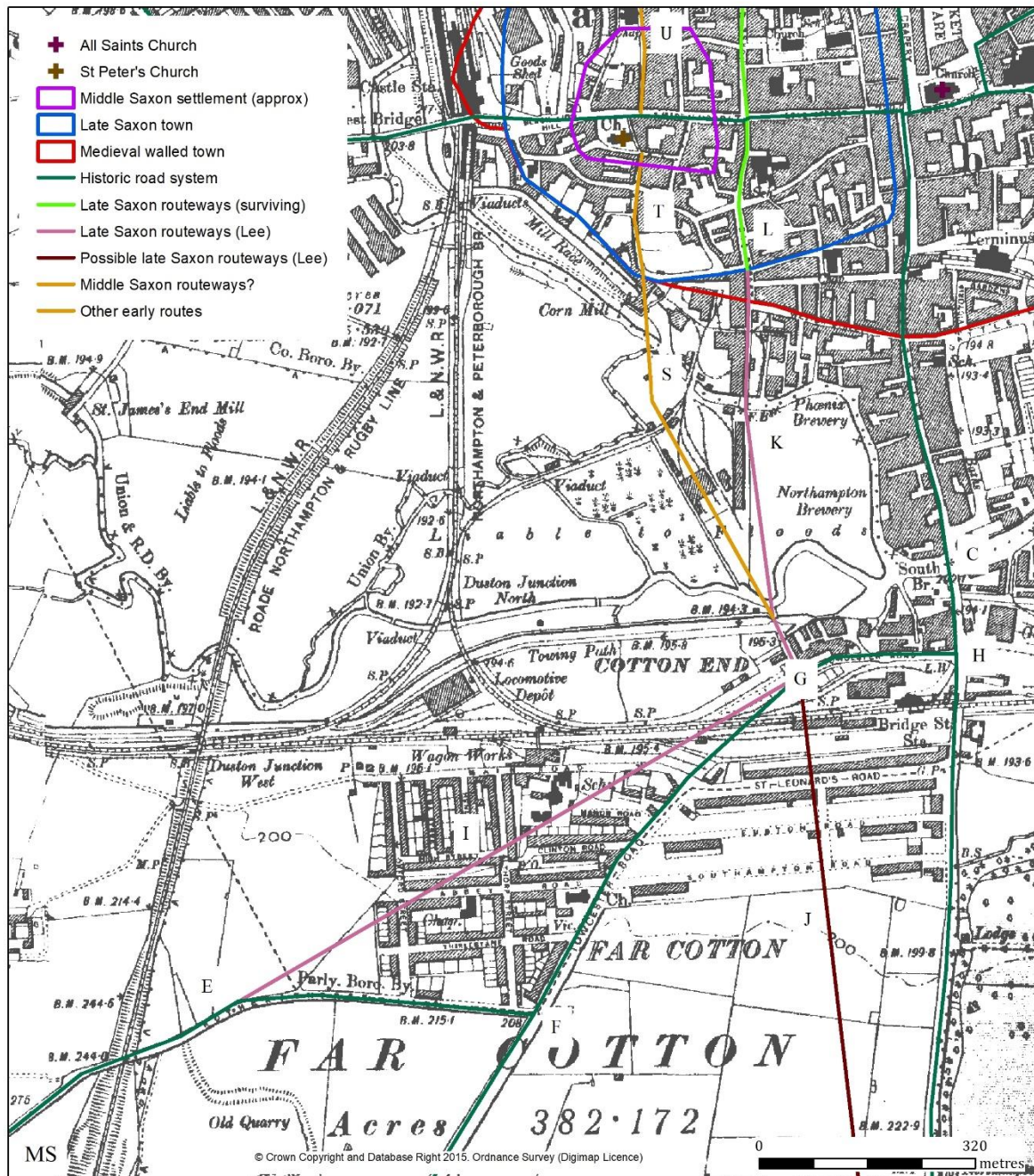


Fig 5.8: Plan showing deflections in the road pattern and suggested middle and late Saxon routes into Northampton from the south overlaid on the 1st revision 1:10560 Ordnance Survey mapping. Note omission of gasholders shown on the 1:2500 plans of the same date (see Fig 5.7)



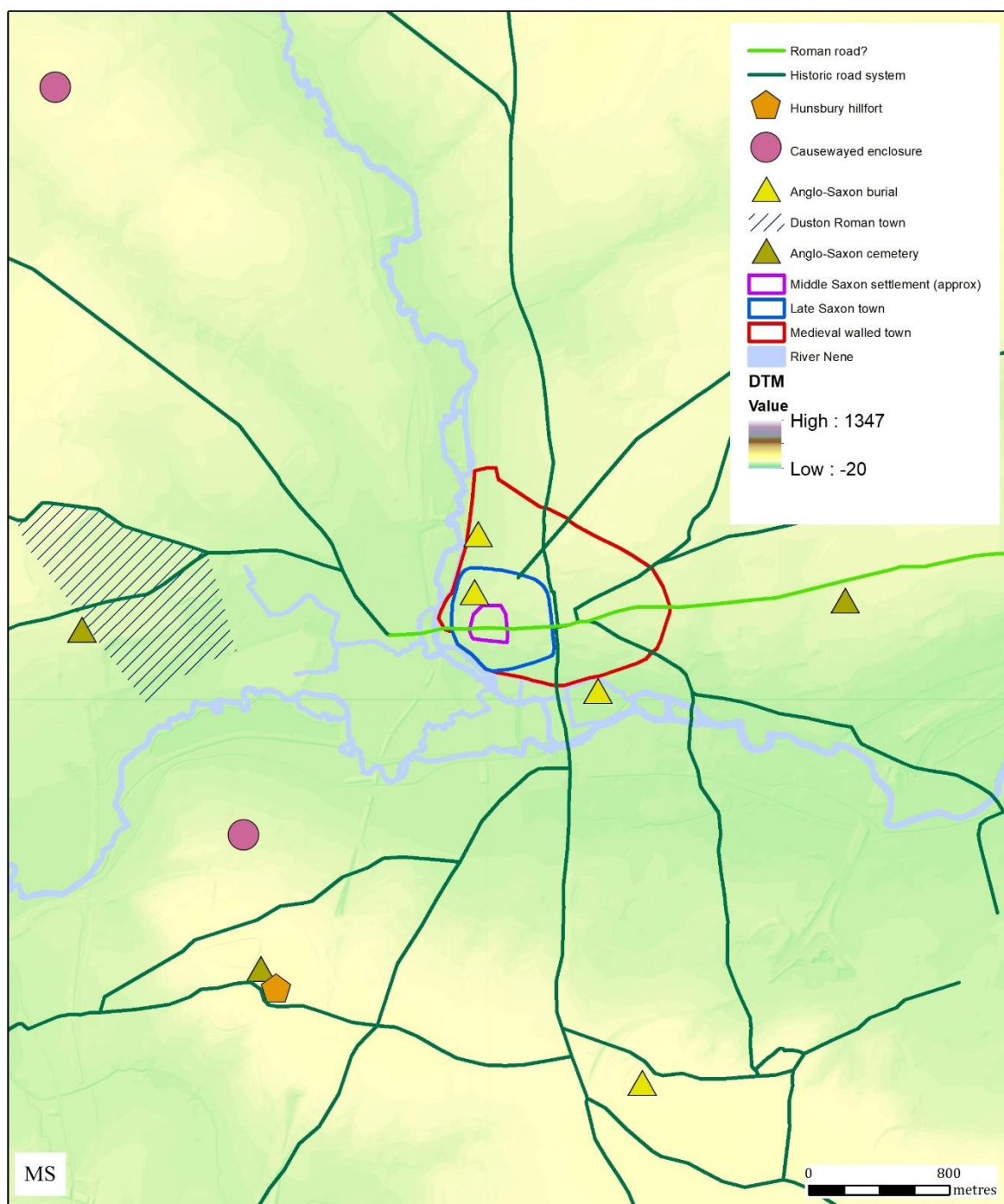


Fig 5.9: Northampton - archaeological background. Overlaid on Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 DTM. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

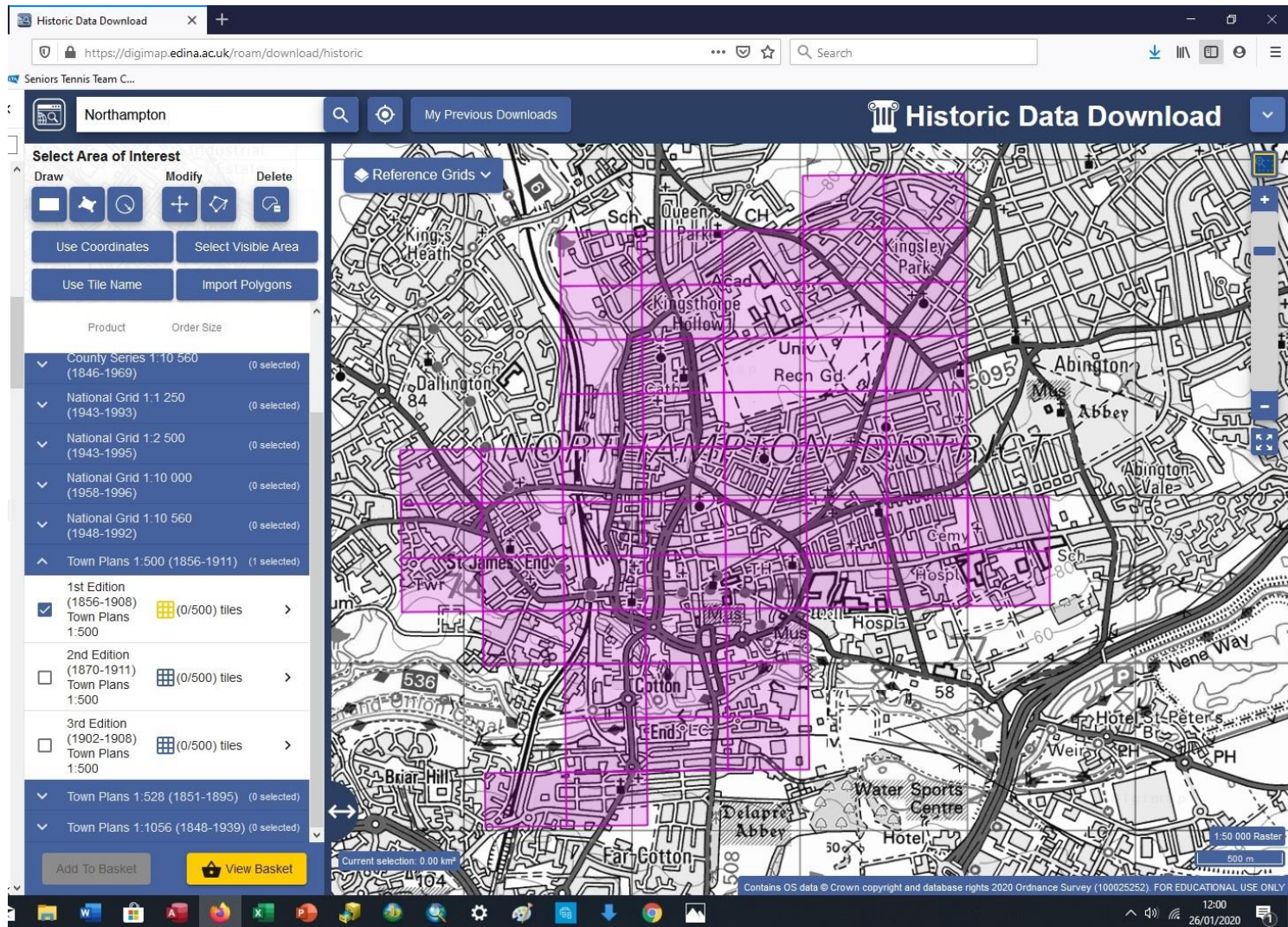


Fig 5.10: Screenshot of data download page for 1:500 plans of Northampton showing availability of 57 individual plans covering the historic town and its suburbs. GIS enables these to be combined as a seamless layer



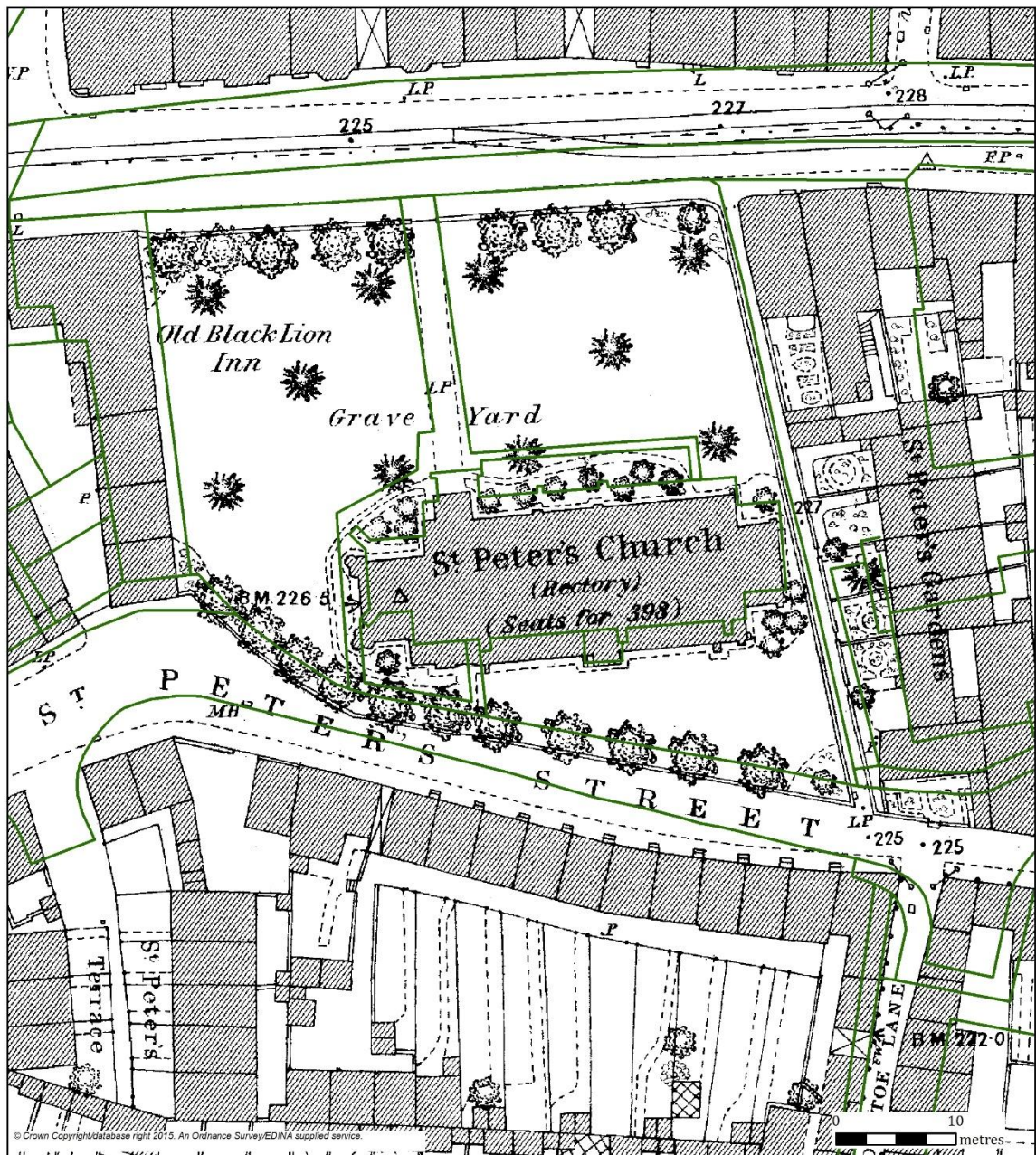


Fig 5.11: Northampton. Area of St Peter's church. Ordnance Survey MasterMap topographic line data (in green) overlaid on 1880s Ordnance Survey 1:500 mapping

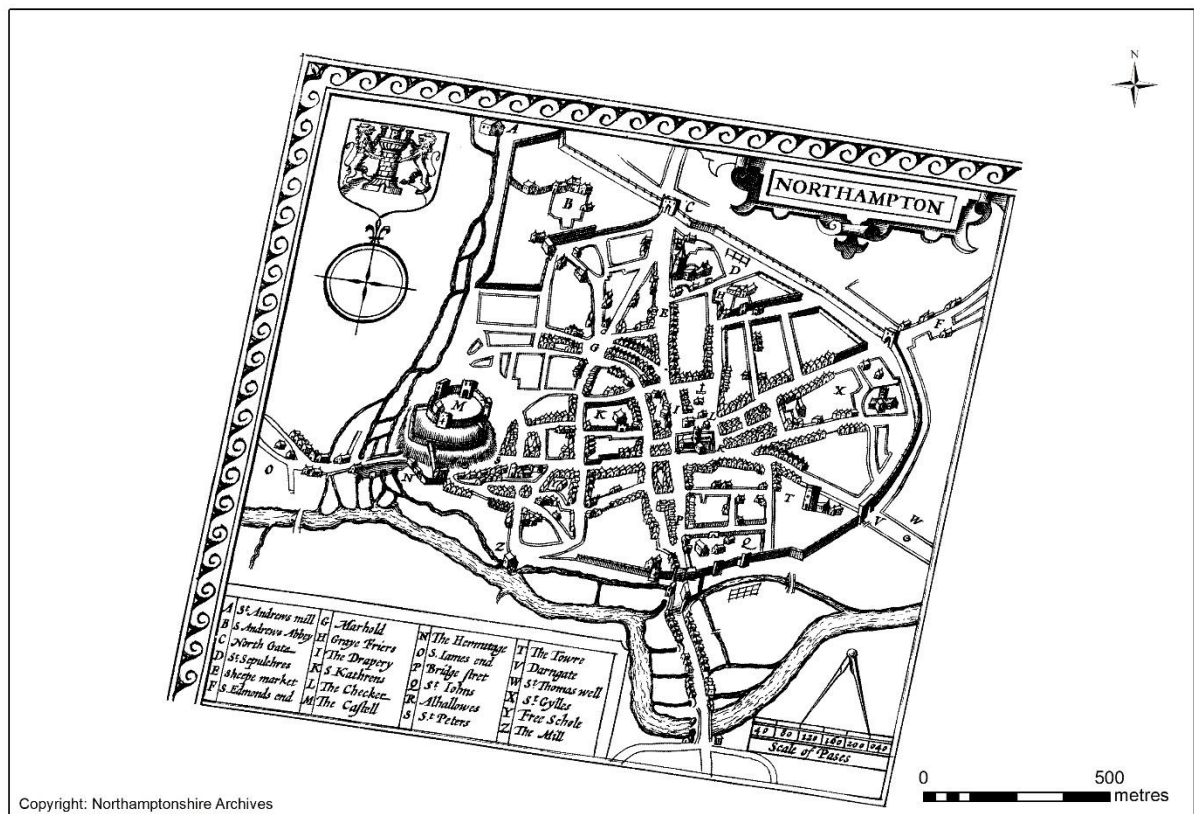


Fig 5.12 Speed map of Northampton (1610)





Fig 5.13: Marcus Pierce map of Northampton (1632)

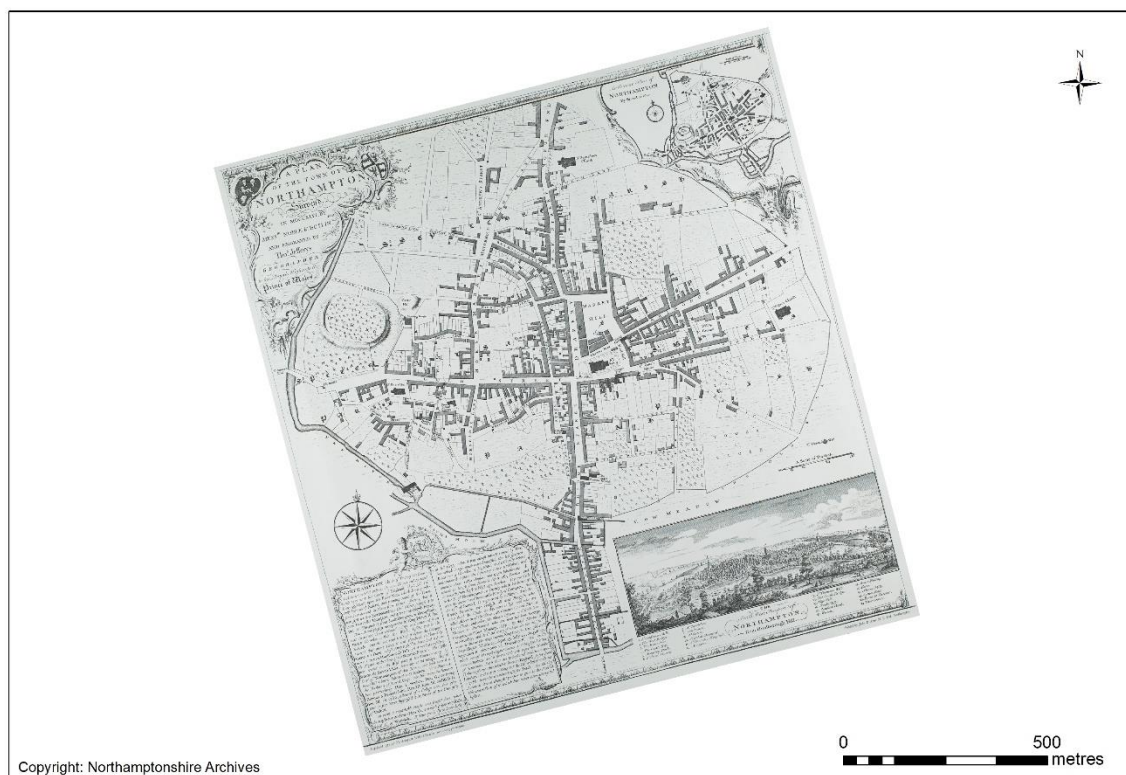


Fig 5.14: Noble and Butlin map of Northampton (1746)





Fig 5.16: Roper and Cole map of Northampton (1807)



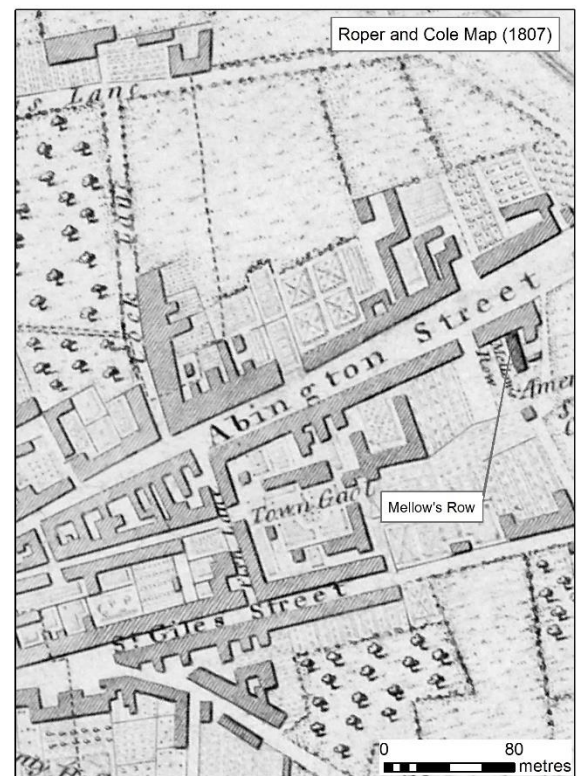


Fig 5.17: Northampton. Detail of Noble and Butlin map of 1746 and Roper and Cole map of 1807 showing the latter is largely a copy of the former with a few additions (see Mellow's Row on the 1807 map)

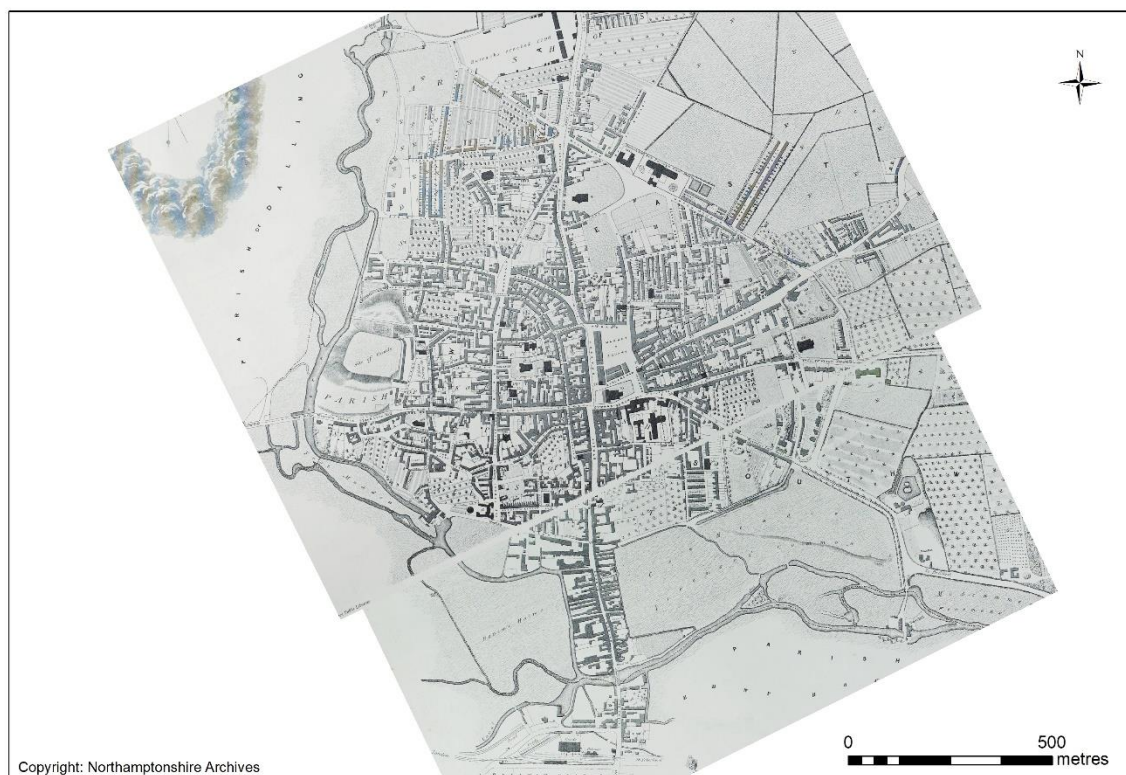


Fig 5.18: Central area of Wood and Law map of Northampton (1847). The map is divided into two sheets

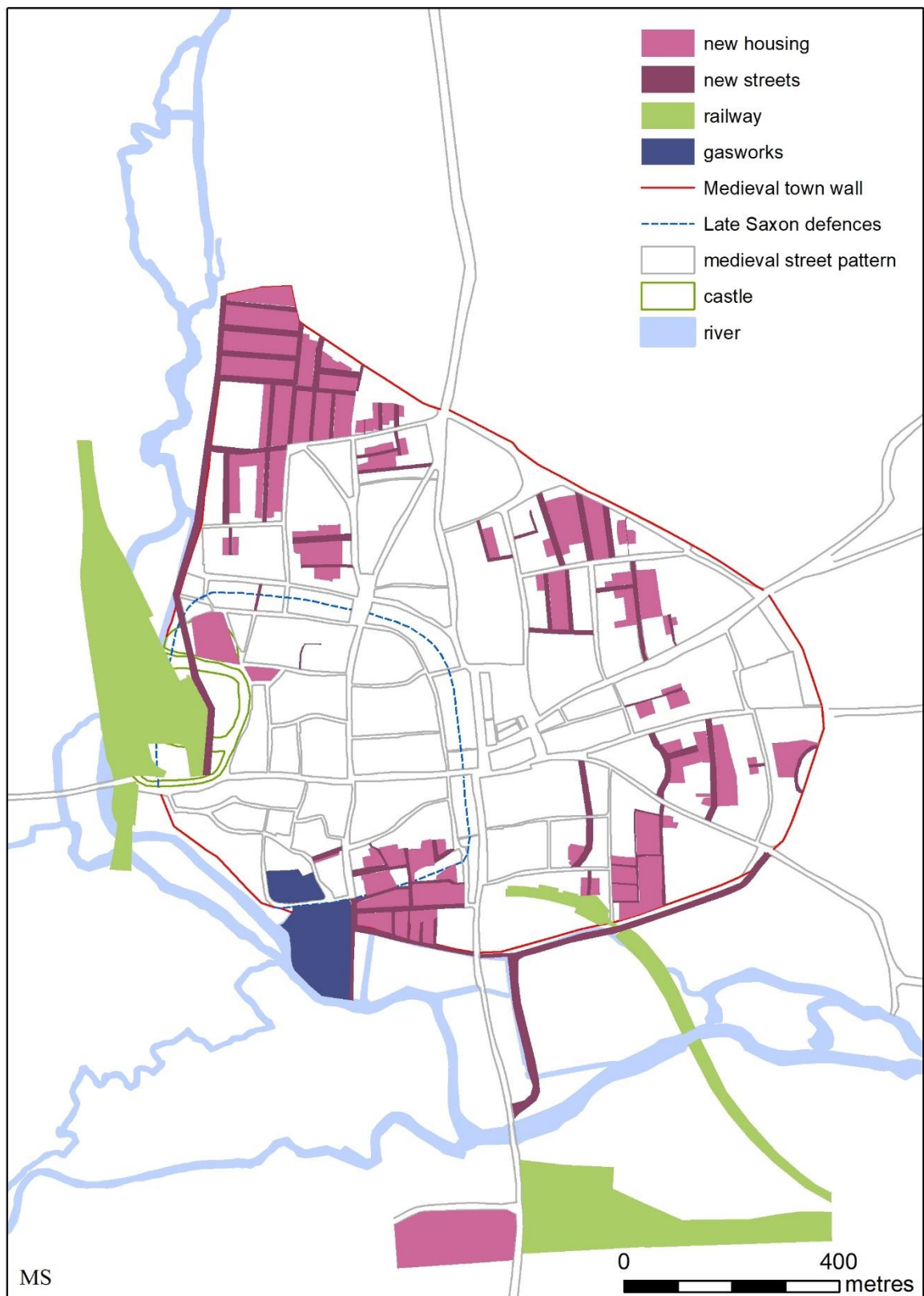


Fig 5.19: Northampton - showing major intrusions which have destroyed earlier plan elements



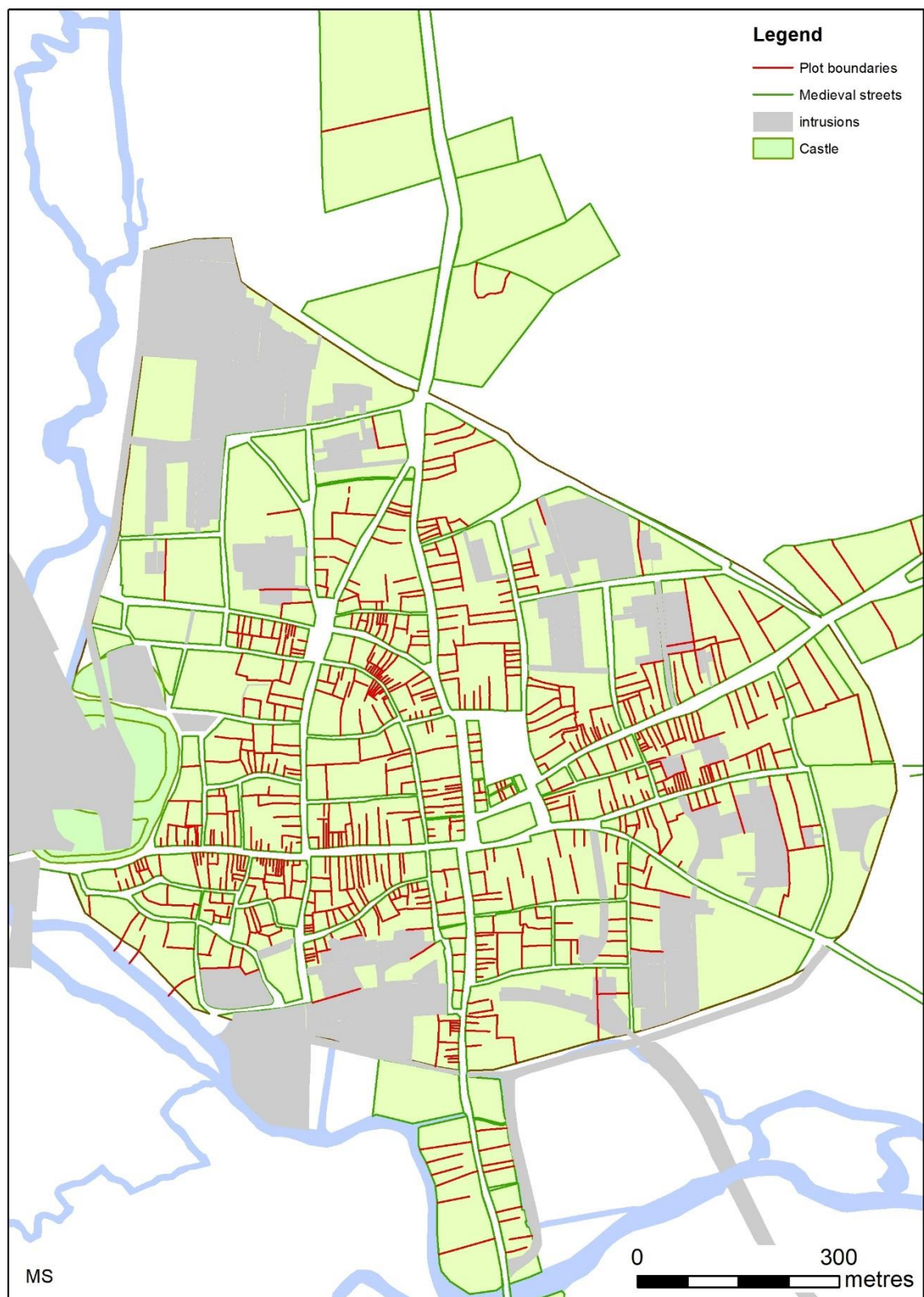


Fig 5.20: Northampton - reconstruction of medieval street pattern and plot boundaries, with later intrusions



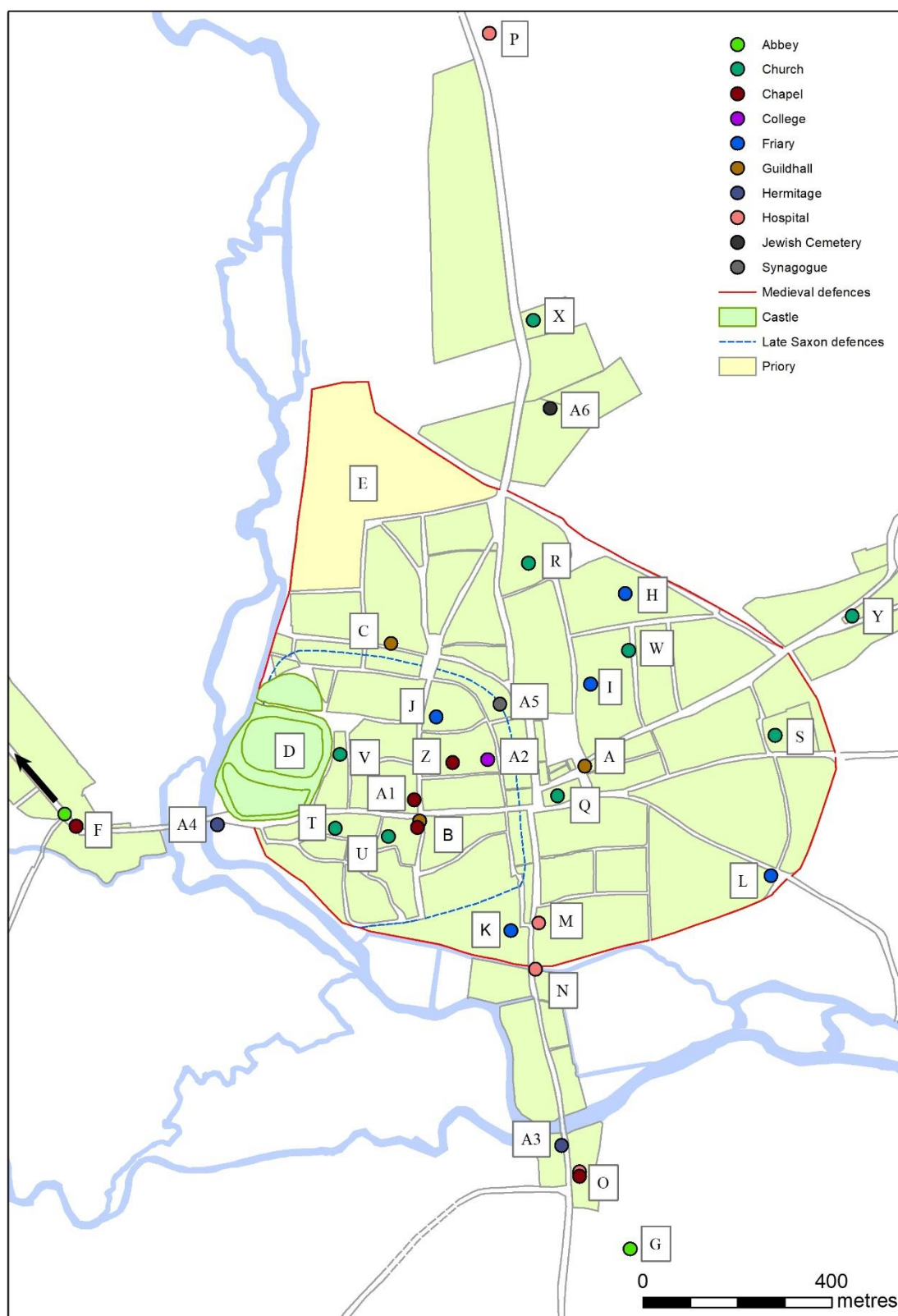


Fig 5.21: Northampton - major institutions. See next page for explanation of location letters/numbers

Fig 5.21: Institution Locations

- A: Guildhall A
- B: Guildhall B and Chapel of St Mary Magdalen
- C: Guildhall C
- D: Northampton Castle
- E: St Andrew's Priory
- F: St James' Abbey and St Margaret's Chapel\*
- G: Delapré Abbey
- H: Carmelite Friary
- I: Franciscan Friary
- J: Dominican Friary
- K: Augustinian Friary
- L: Friars of the Sack
- M: St John's Hospital
- N: St Thomas' Hospital
- O: St Leonard's Hospital and Chapel
- P: Walbeck Hospital
- Q: All Saints Church
- R: Holy Sepulchre Church
- S: St Giles' Church
- T: St Peter's Church
- U: St Gregory's Church
- V: St Mary's Church
- W: St Michael's Church
- X: St Bartholomew's Church
- Y: St Edmund's Church
- Z: St Katherine's Chapel
- A1: St Martin's Chapel
- A2: All Saints
- A3: South Bridge Hermitage
- A4: West Bridge Hermitage
- A5: Jewish Synagogue
- A6: Jewish Cemetery

\* St James' Abbey and St Margaret's Chapel lie outside the plan area, around 800m and 400m to the west respectively (see Plan Unit XVII)

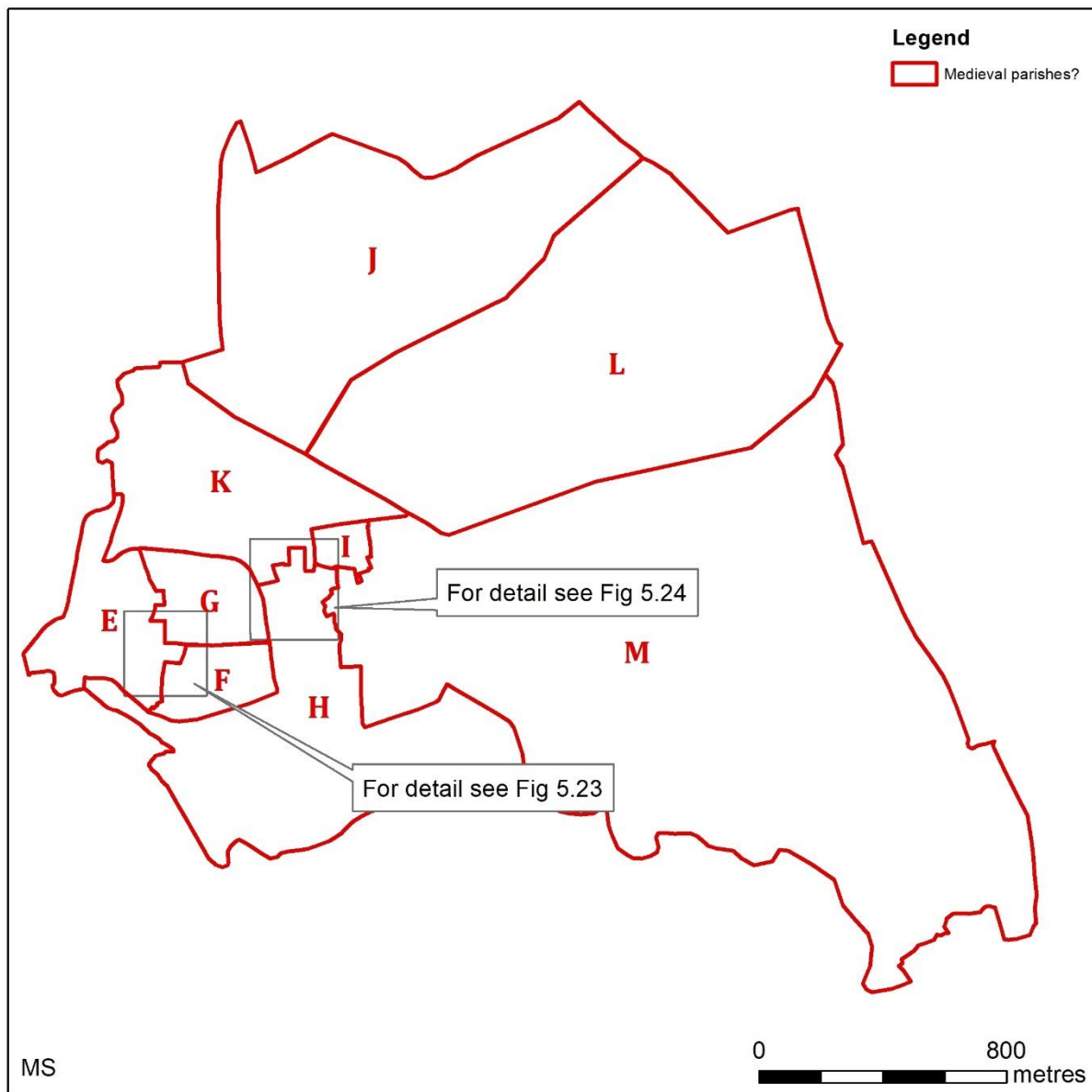


Fig 5.22: Northampton – conjectural reconstruction of medieval parish boundaries

Parishes: E: St Peter's; F: St Gregory's; G: St Mary's; H: All Saints; I: St Michael's; J: St Bartholomew's; K: Holy Sepulchre; L: St Edmund's; M: St Giles'

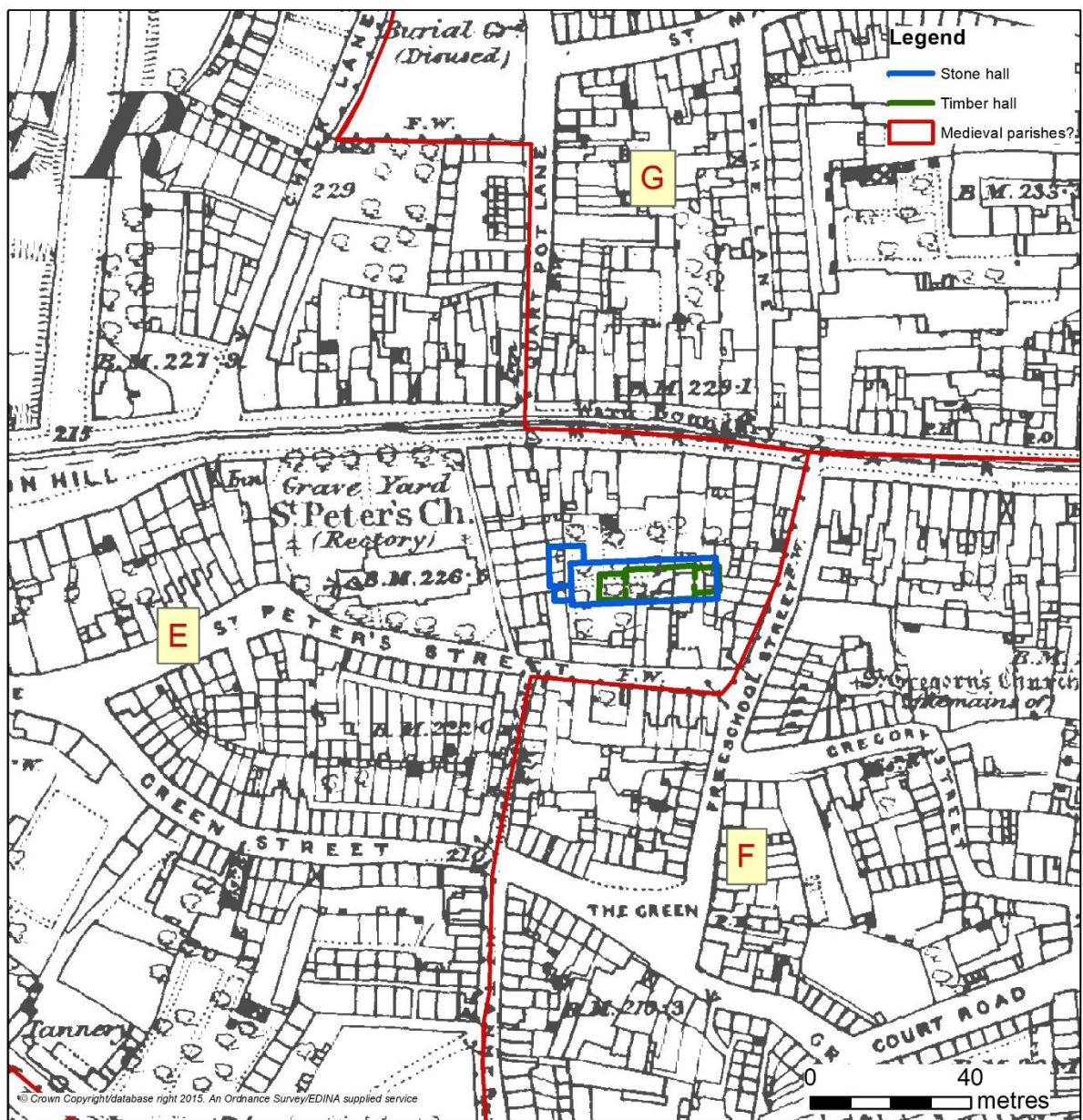


Fig 5.23: Northampton - detail of parish boundaries in St Peter's area showing how the boundary between the parishes of St Peter (E), St Gregory (F) and St Mary (G) deviate around the site of the middle Saxon timber halls





Fig 5.24: Northampton - detail of parish boundaries in the central area of the medieval town showing the sinuous line between the parishes of All Saints (H), St Michael (I), Holy Sepulchre (K) and St Giles (M)

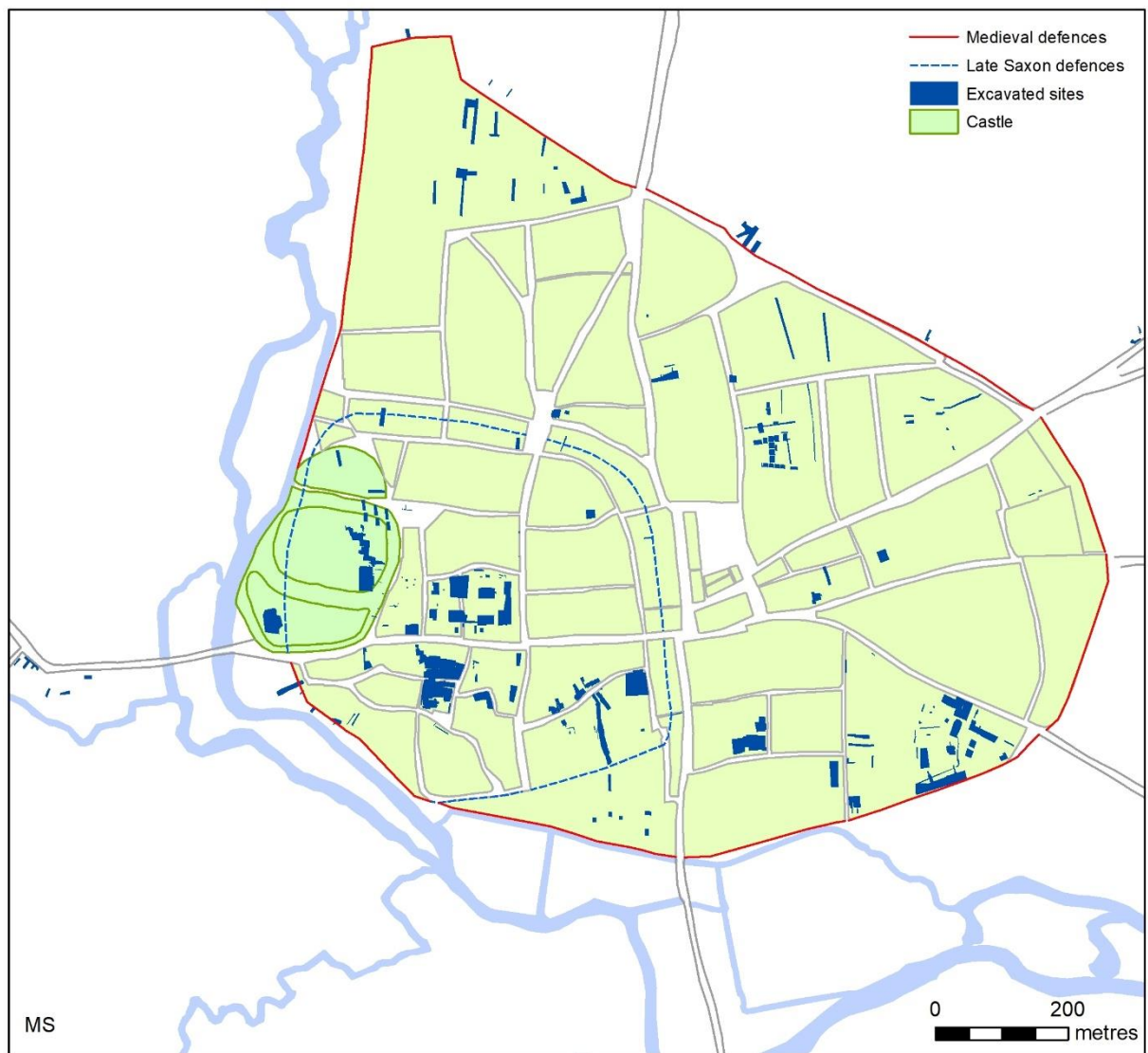


Fig 5.25: Northampton - excavated sites

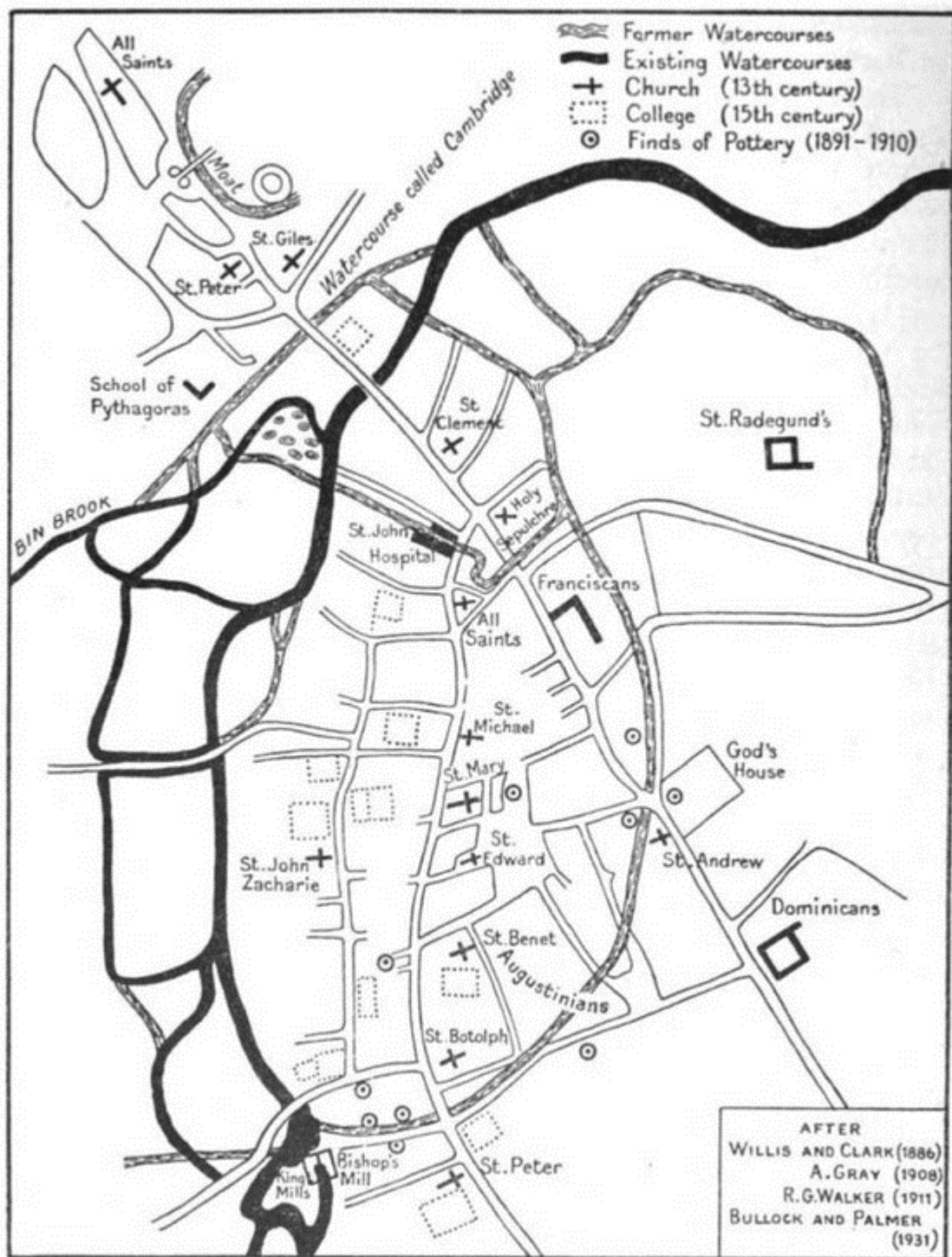


Fig 5.26: Map of historic Cambridge including plot of pottery considered to be 'Anglo-Saxon'.  
 From Cam 1935

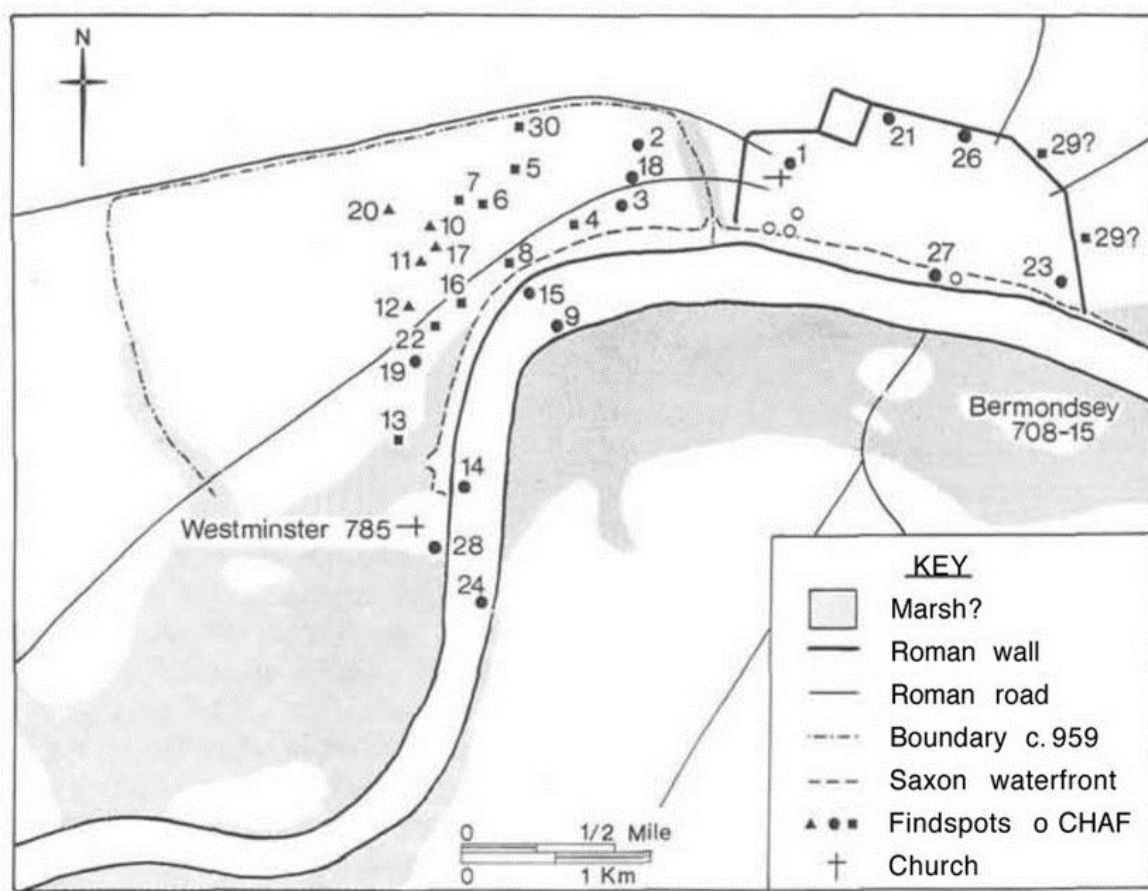


Fig 5.27: Plot of middle Saxon finds from London demonstrating that the middle Saxon trading settlement lay in the Aldwych area to the west of the Roman defences. Black triangles - probable burials; black squares – occupation debris; black circles – loose finds; open circles – finds of chaff-tempered pottery within the city walls. From Vince 1984b, Fig 2



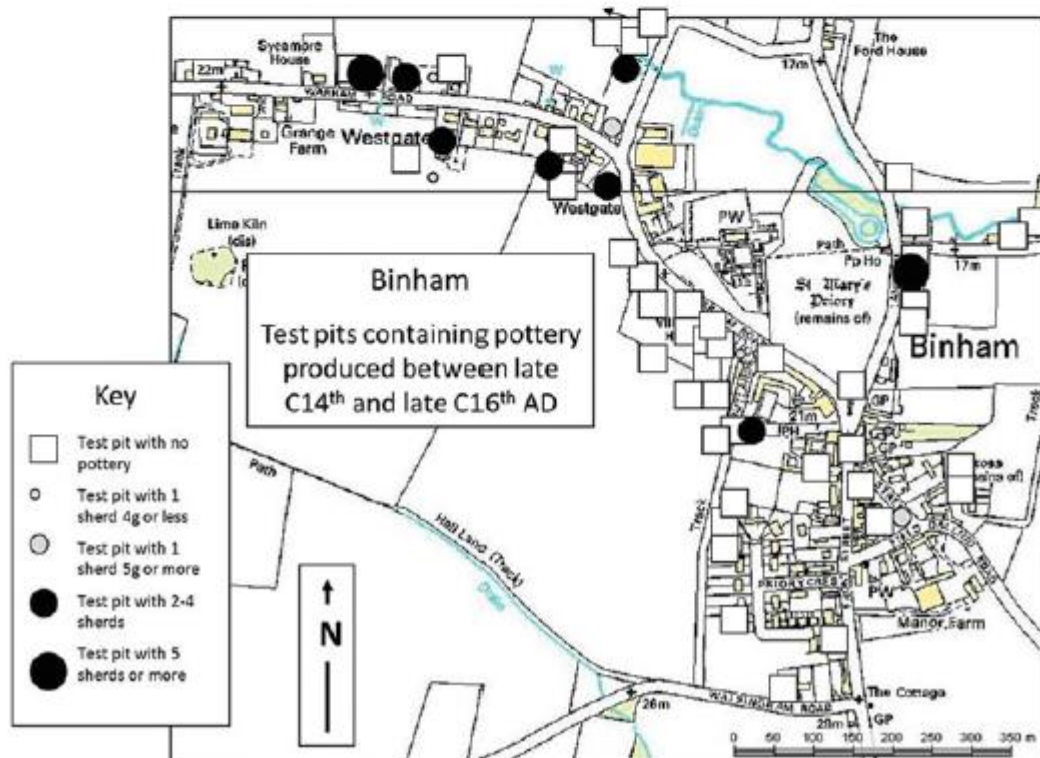
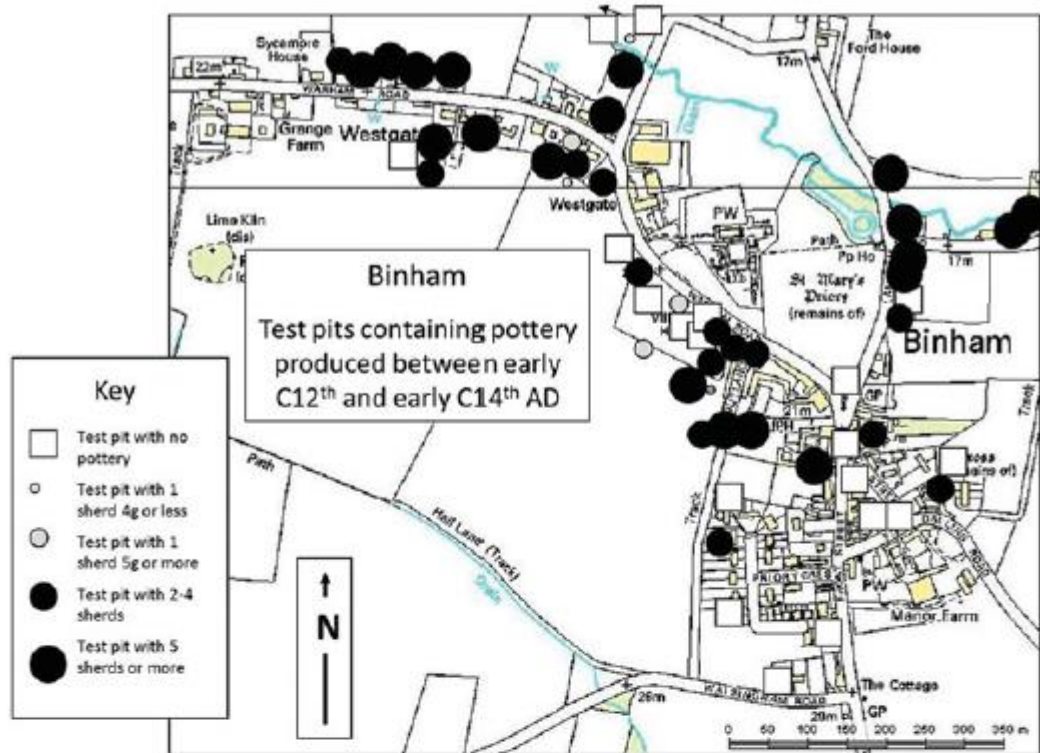


Fig 5.28: Test pits at Binham, Norfolk, showing the distribution of High Medieval (top) and Late Medieval (bottom) pottery showing the contraction of settlement. From Lewis 2016, Fig 8

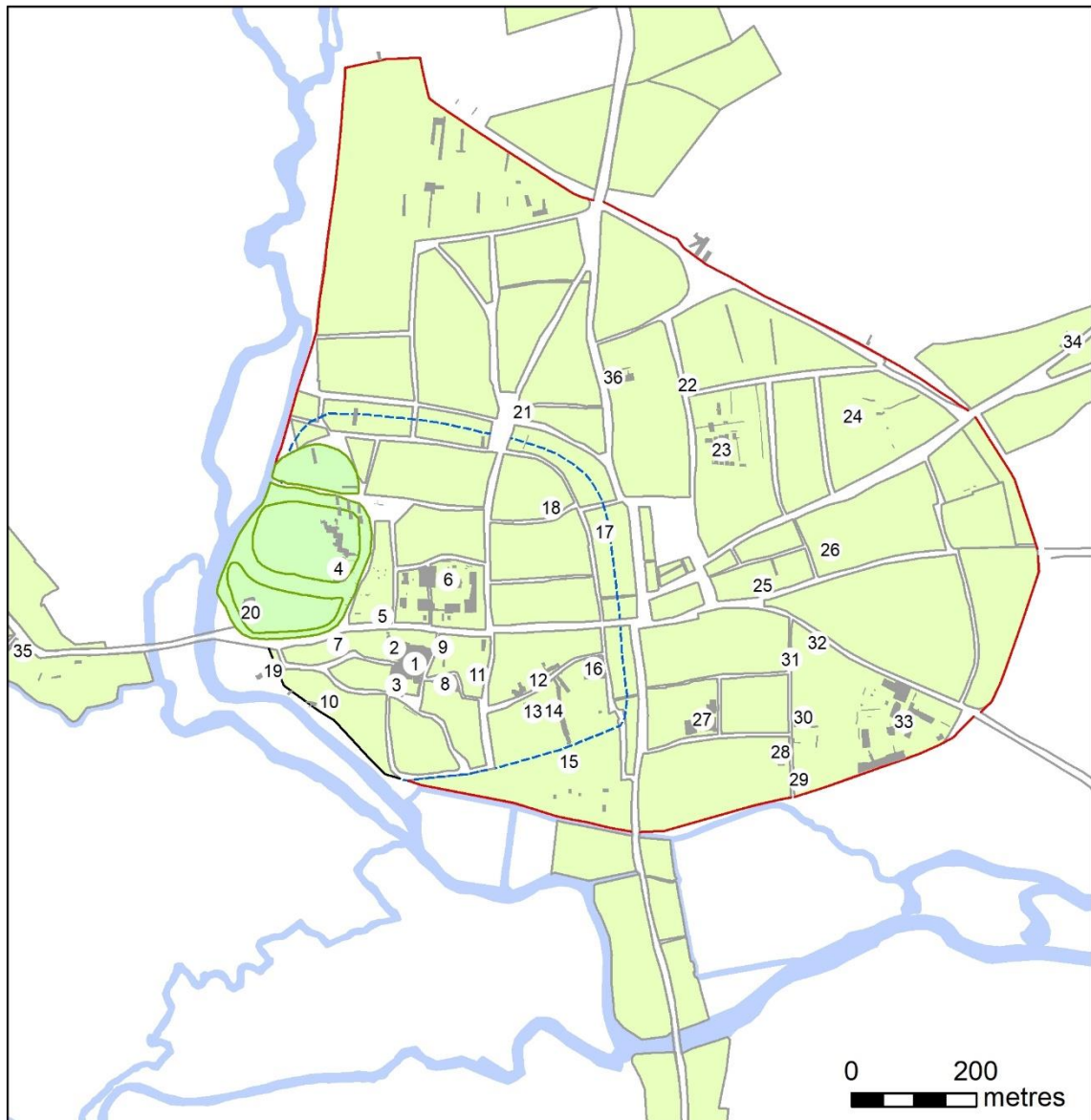


Fig 5.29: Northampton - location of sites from which pottery was recovered. 1. St Peter's Street; 2. St Peter's Gardens; 3. The Green; 4. Chalk Lane; 5. Marefair; 6. Sol Central (Marefair); 7. Black Lion Hill; 8. Gregory Street; 9. Freeschool Street; 10. St Peter's Way; 11. Horseshoe Street A; 12. Woolmonger Street; 13. St James' Place; 14. St James' Square; 15. Commercial Street; 16. Kingswell Street; 17. College Street; 18. Moat House Hotel; 19. Green Street; 20. Northampton Station; 21. Mayorhold; 22. Newlands; 23. Greyfriars; 24. The Convent; 25. St Giles' Street (Guildhall); 26. The Riding sites; 27. Angel Street/St John's Street; 28. St John's Car Park 2012 (St John's Hospital); 29. Swan Street South; 30. Cow Lane/Swan Street Central; 31. Swan Street North (Derngate A); 32. Derngate B; 33. Northampton High School for Girls sites; 34. Kettering Road (St Edmund's End); 35. St James' End; 36. 46-50 Sheep Street

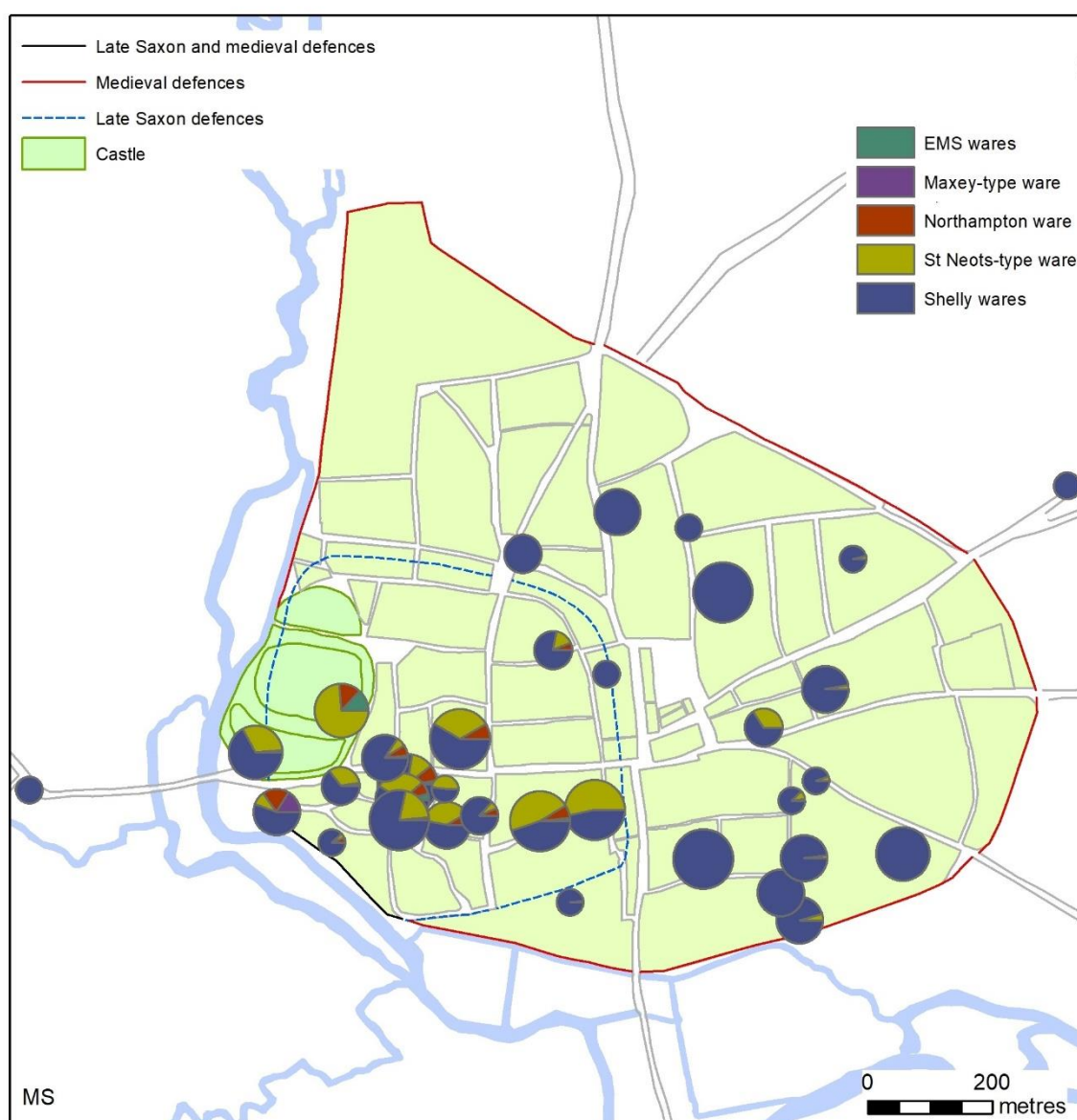


Fig 5.30: Northampton - pie diagrams of proportion of indicator pottery types at each excavation site. The different sizes of 'pie' indicate the size of the site. Size 1: 0-100 m<sup>2</sup>; Size 2: 101-200 m<sup>2</sup>; Size 3: 201-500 m<sup>2</sup>; Size 4: 501-1000 m<sup>2</sup>; Size 5: >1000 m<sup>2</sup>

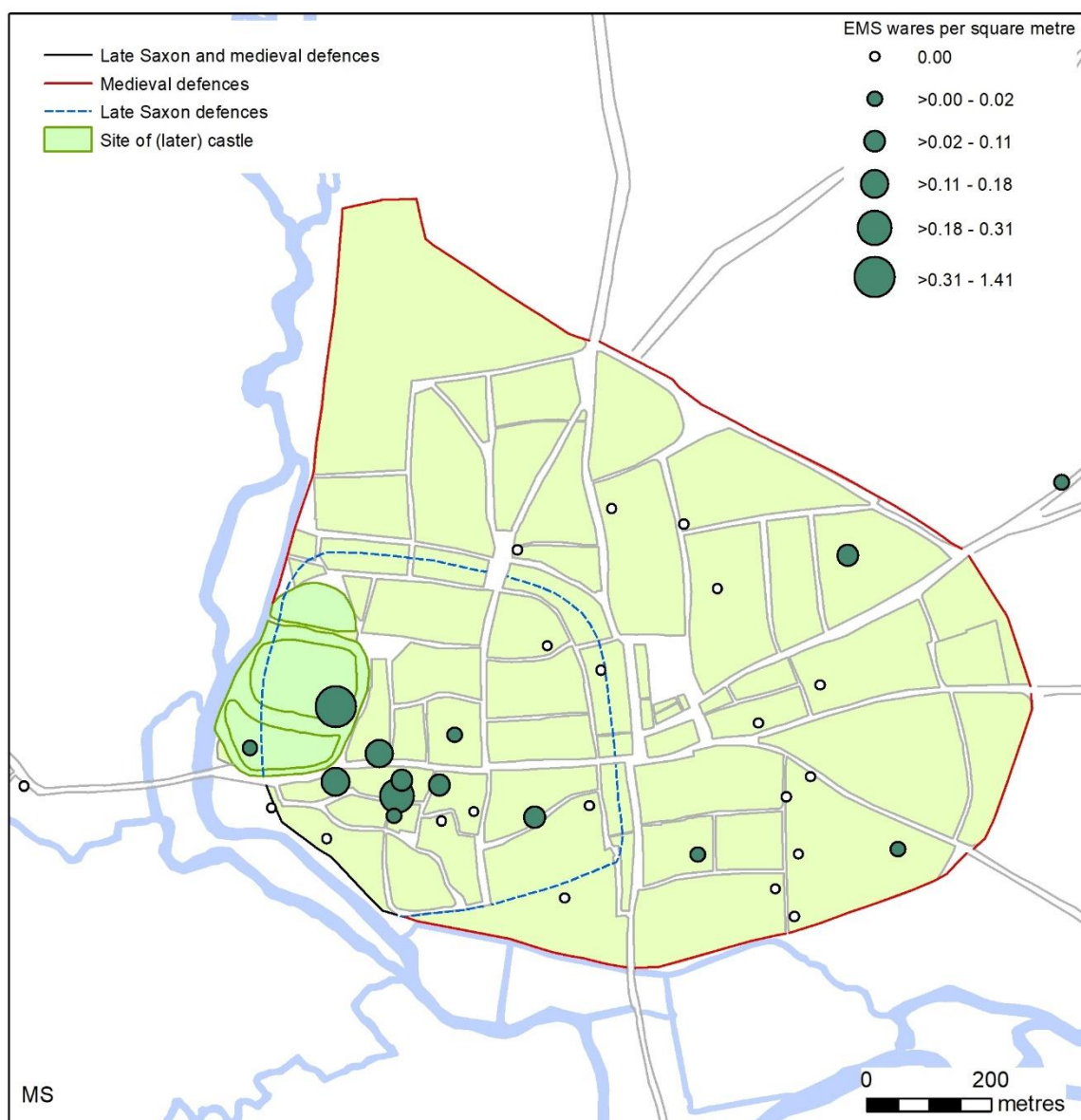


Fig 5.31: Northampton - early-middle Saxon wares per square metre



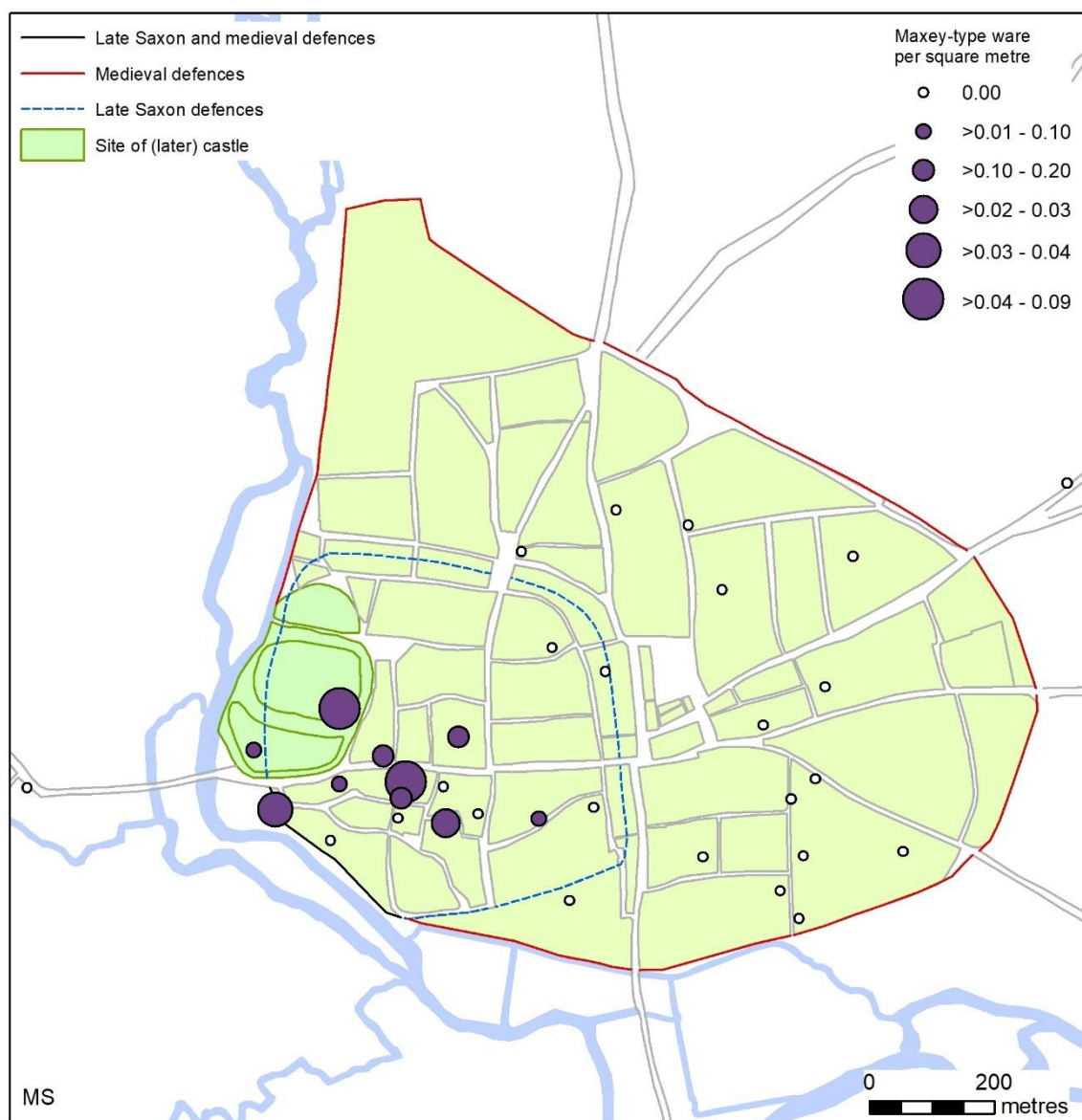


Fig 5.32: Northampton - Maxey-type ware per square metre

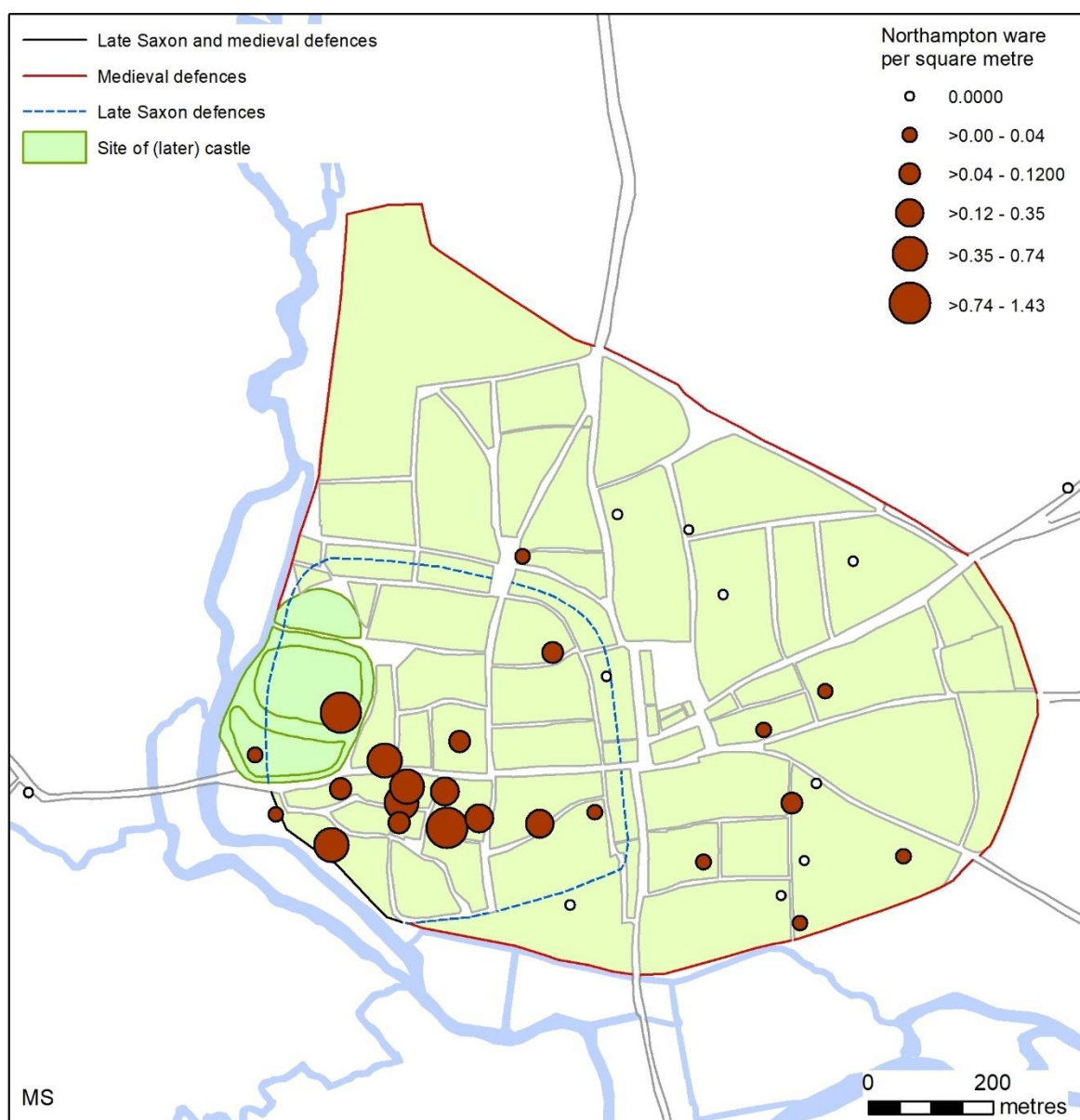


Fig 5.33: Northampton - Northampton ware per square metre

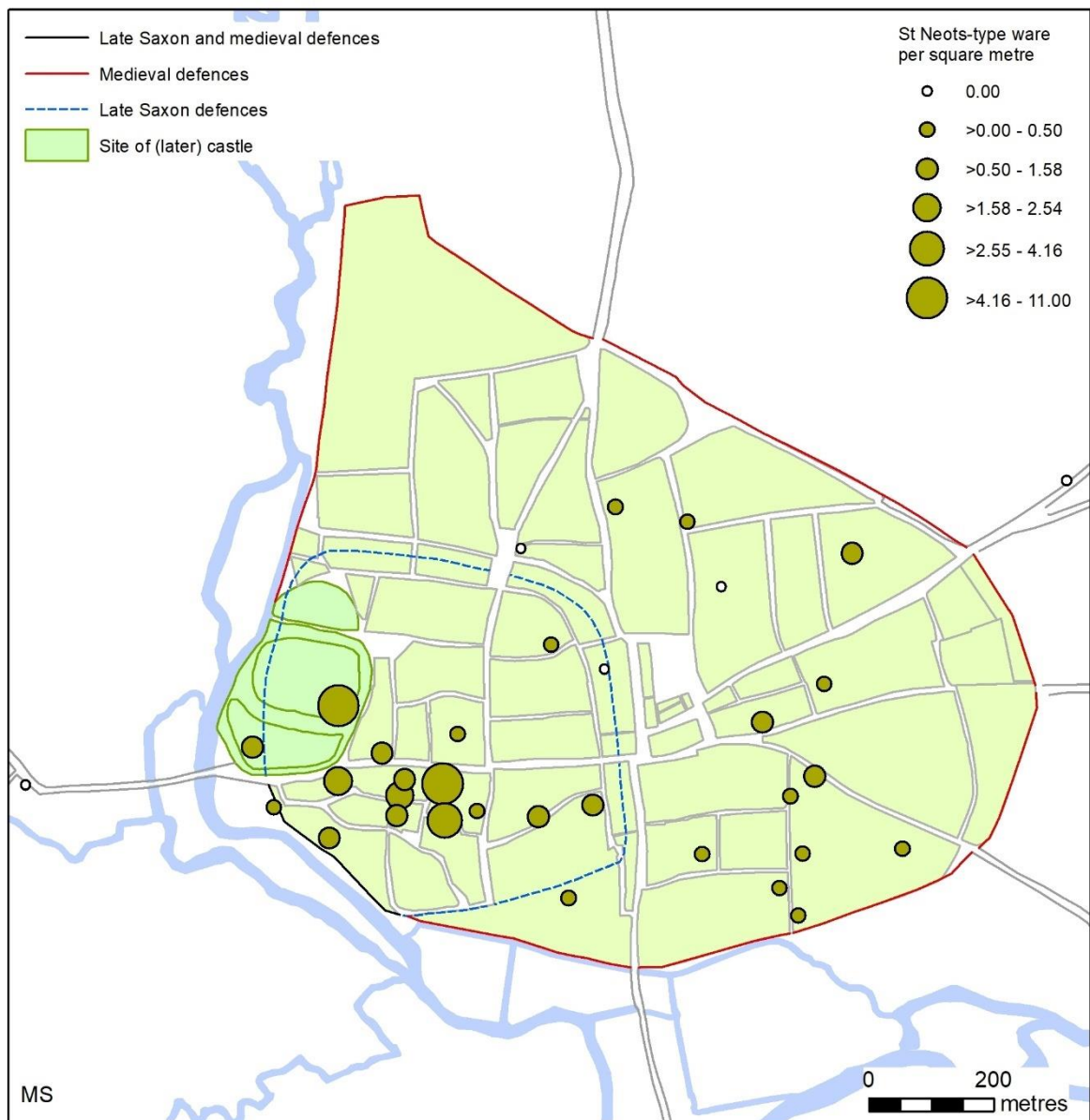


Fig 5.34: Northampton - St Neots-type ware per square metre

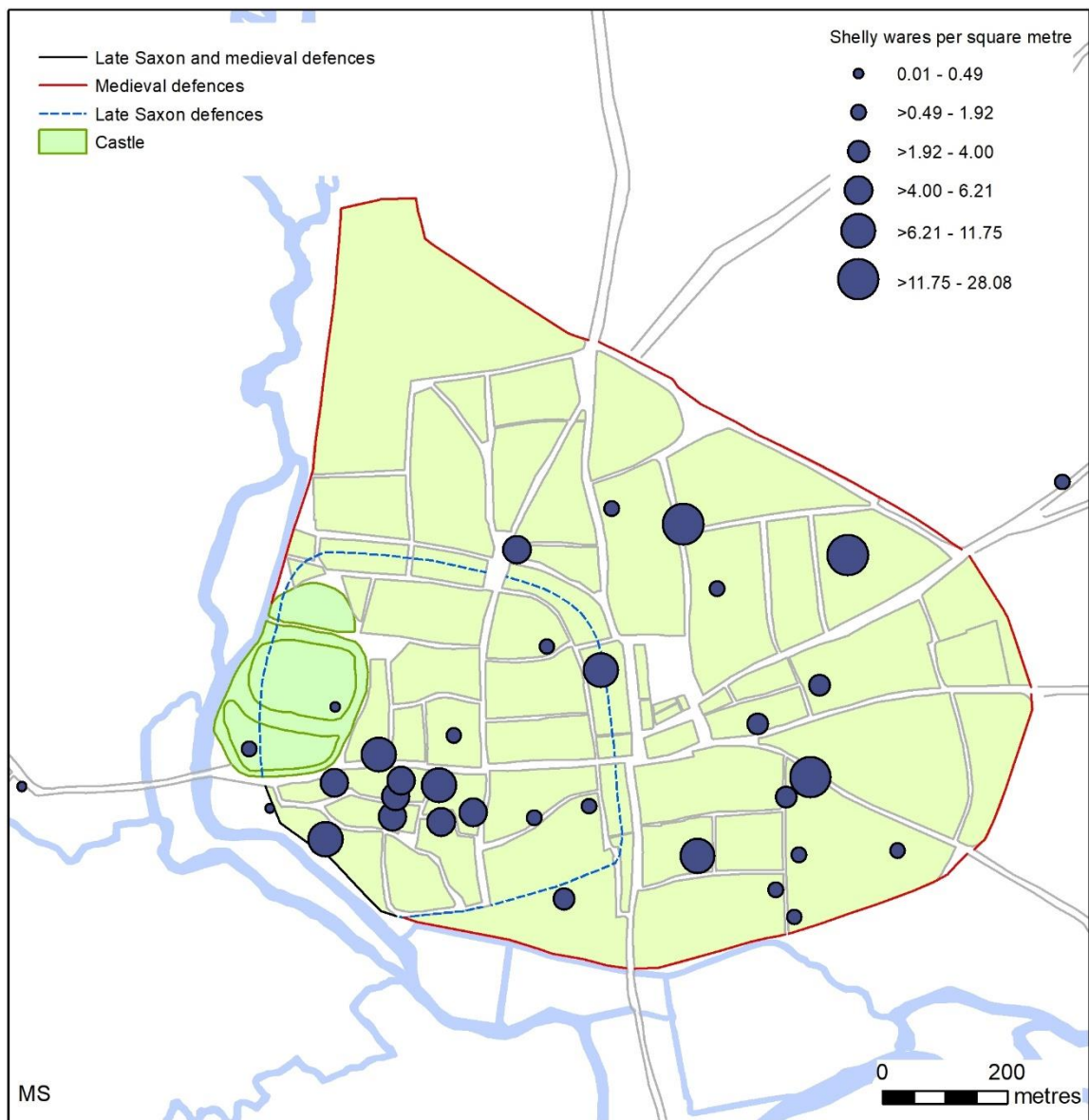


Fig 5.35: Northampton - shelly wares per square metre





Fig 5.36: Northampton – early Saxon settlement features and excavation sites in the south-west quarter. 1: Green Street; 2 St Peter's Street sites (see Fig 504A for the individual sites); 3: Chalk Lane; 4: Woolmonger Street; 5: Black Lion Hill; 6: Gregory Street; 7: Marefair; 8: Northampton Station site; 9. Sol Central Marefair site

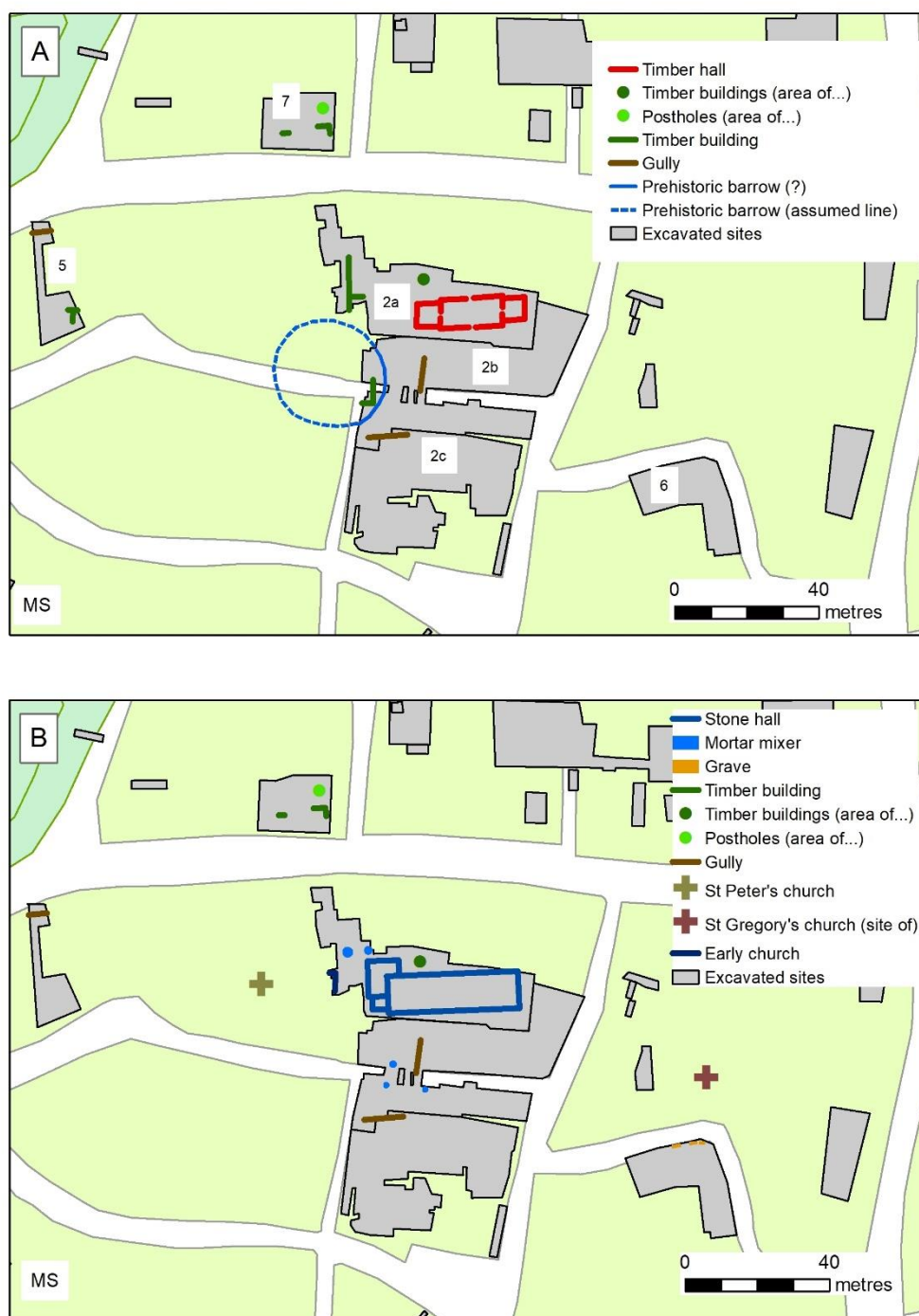


Fig 5.37: Northampton - middle Saxon 'elite centre'. Top (A): sub-phase A (c680 – c800) timber hall and associated buildings. Note timber building constructed over prehistoric barrow (?). Bottom (B): sub-phase B (c800 – c975) stone hall replaces timber hall with associated churches. Sites numbers are as Fig 5.36 but the individual St Peter's Street sites are distinguished here: 2a St Peter's Gardens; 2b St Peter's Street; 2c The Green

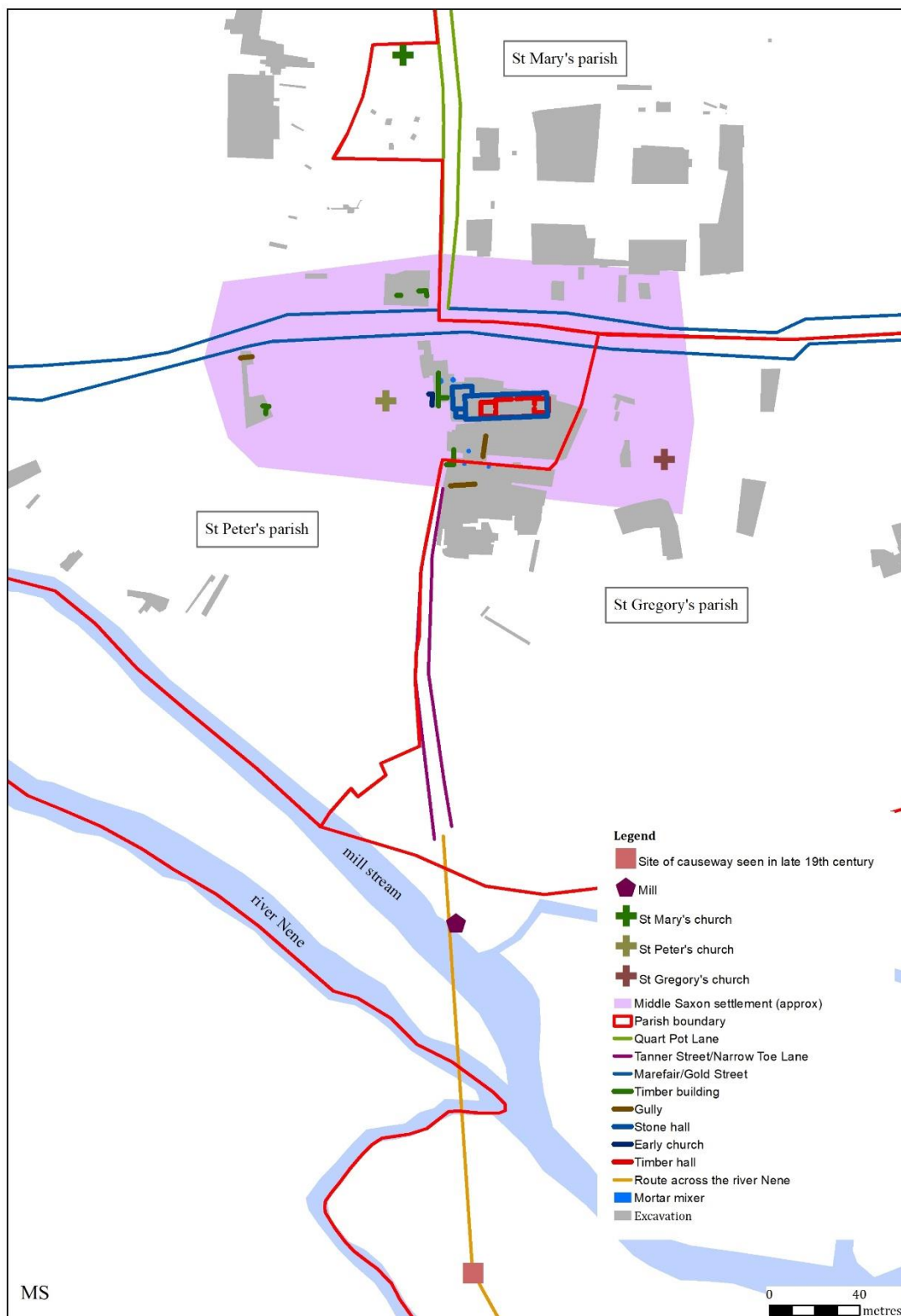


Fig 5.38: Northampton - suggested route of the river crossing entering the middle Saxon 'elite centre' from the south. Note how the later parish boundaries follow the suggested route up Tanner Street/Narrow Toe Lane, divert around the site of the timber and stone halls, and then run up Quart Pot Lane

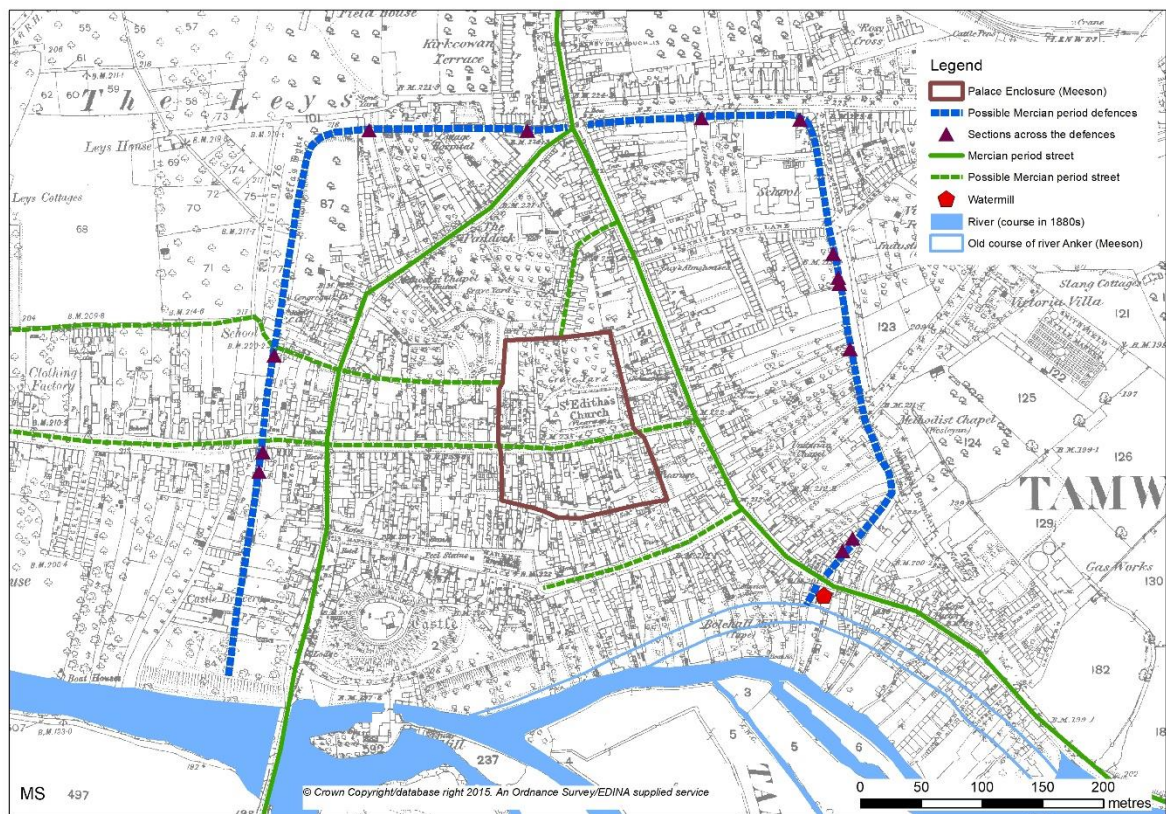


Fig 5.39: Mercian Tamworth showing watermill site by the old course of the river Anker around 200m south east of the royal palace site





Fig 5.40: Northampton - late Saxon settlement, showing defensive line originally proposed by Frank Lee (1953): A: Bath Street; B: Silver Street; C: College Street; D: Kingswell Street; E: Scarletwell Street; F: Bearward Street; G: Drapery; H: Bridge Street; I: Tanner Street; J: Horseshoe Street; K: Mervyn's mill. Also shown are the major south-north and west-east routes (Horseshoe Street (J)/Horsemarket (L) and Marefair (M)/Gold Street (N) respectively) and the major excavation sites of St Peter's Street (O) and Woolmonger Street (P)

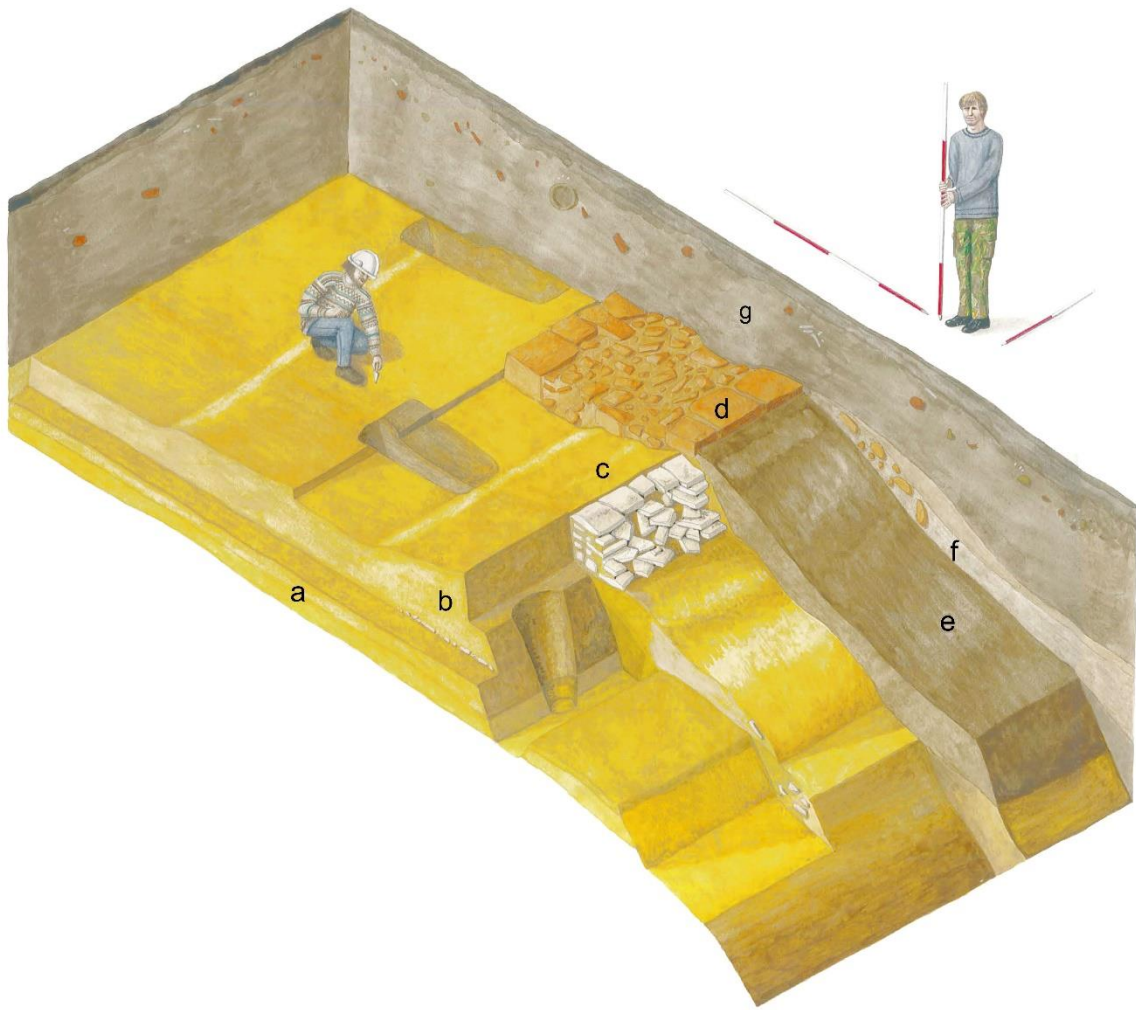


Fig 5.41: Northampton – isometric reconstruction of the defensive sequence discovered at the Green Street excavation

- a Prehistoric and middle Saxon ground surface
- b Late Saxon bank with slot for post and plank timber revetment
- c New revetment constructed in limestone and gateway inserted
- d 12<sup>th</sup> century ironstone wall of the medieval town defences
- e Recutting of defensive ditches during the Civil War
- f 18<sup>th</sup> century final levelling of the medieval town wall
- g Industrial buildings conceal and disturb the remains of the defences

Source: Andy Chapman

Drawing: Alex Thorne



Fig 5.42: St Peter's Street, Northampton - late Saxon phase. I have georeferenced the site plan and added the plot boundaries (PB1 etc) defined from the Victorian mapping. There is no evidence that any of the plot boundaries date back to this period and indeed PB1 can be seen to cut through the line of Buildings 1 and 2. Building 1 lies across the line of the later St Peter's Street. Site Plan: Williams 1979, Fig 76 top

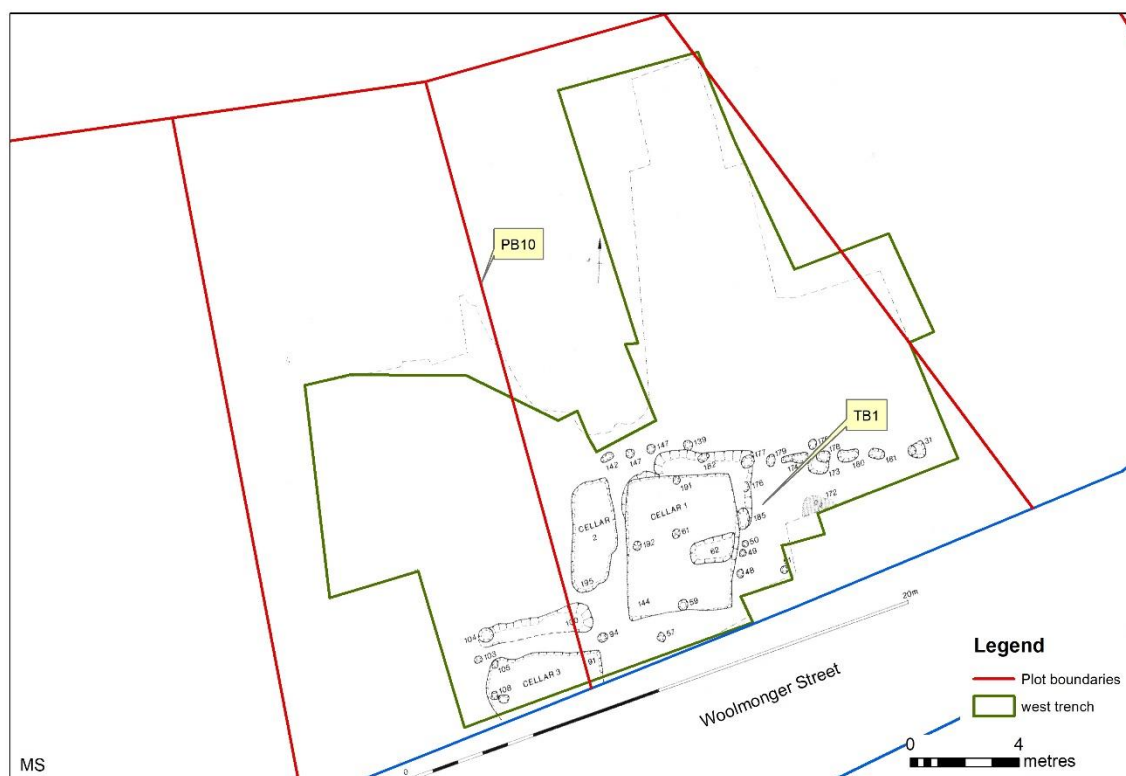


Fig 5.43: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – west trench, late Saxon phase. A large posthole building with an internal cellar (TB1), of probable 10<sup>th</sup> century date, pre-dates Woolmonger Street. Victorian property boundary PB10 cuts through features of this period. Site Plan: Soden 1996-7, Fig 7





Fig 5.44: Late Saxon posthole building (TB1) with internal cellar (Cellar 1) during excavation. The trench was subsequently extended towards Woolmonger Street which is shown top right. Photo: Northamptonshire Archaeology

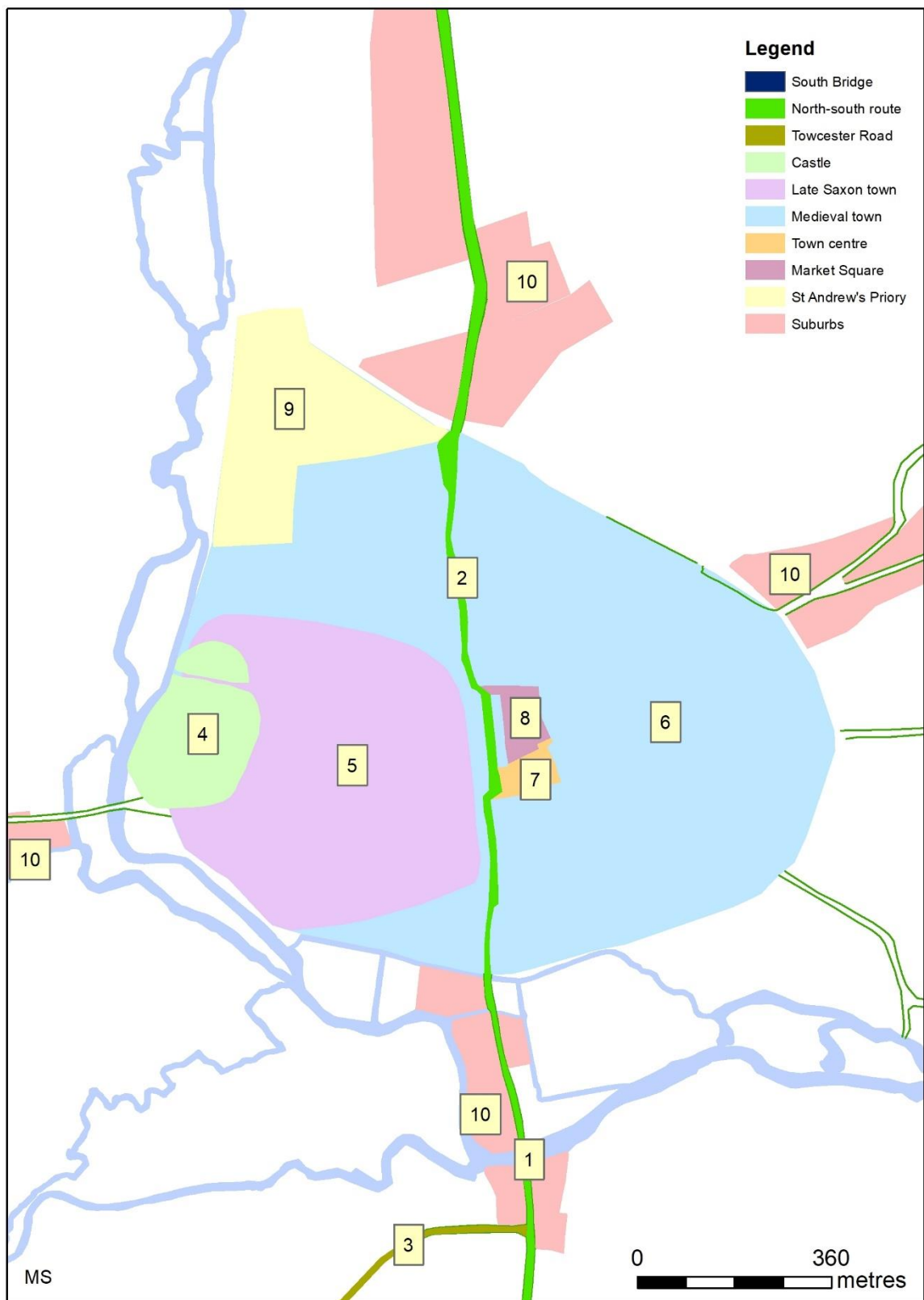


Fig 5.45: Northampton - the Norman transformation of the town

### **The Norman transformation of the town: major elements**

1. Building of south bridge
2. New north-south route laid out running up from south bridge
3. Towcester Road 'deflected' to cross river by south bridge
4. Building of castle within, and dominating, 'late Saxon' town
5. New streets laid out within 'late Saxon' town but its status diminished with moving of 'town centre' and demolition of defences
6. Medieval town laid out to north and east of 'late Saxon' town; town walls built enclosing a massive area of 100ha
7. 'Town centre' (commercial and administrative core) moved to area around All Saints church, with Guildhall at north-east corner
8. Market Square laid out to the north of All Saints. Possibly originally livestock market or part of fair site but after 1235 becomes main market area
9. St Andrew's Priory built at north end of the expanded town covering around 10% of the walled area. Increased ecclesiastical provision elsewhere within the town with the building of at least three new churches and a hospital
10. Medieval suburbs outside all four main gates of the town from at least the late 12<sup>th</sup> century

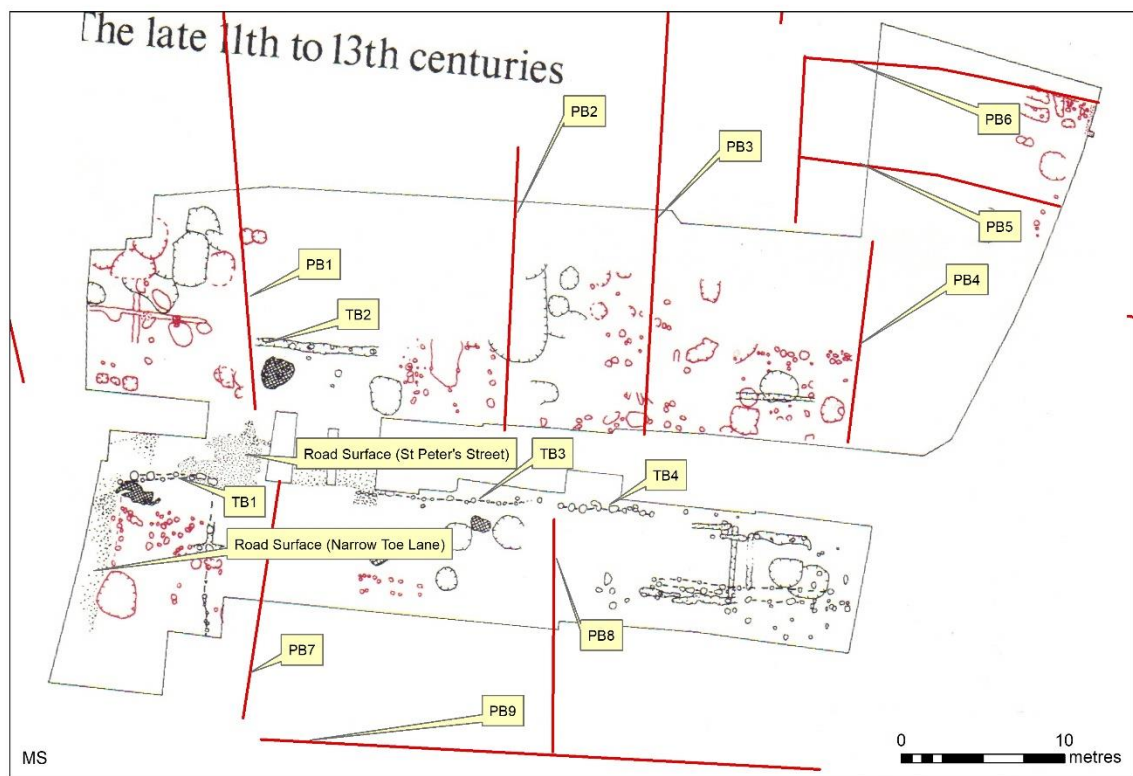


Fig 5.46: St Peter's Street, Northampton - late 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. The street has been laid out at this period and plot boundaries PB1, PB7 and PB8 may demarcate boundaries between properties. Site Plan: Williams 1979, Fig 76 bottom



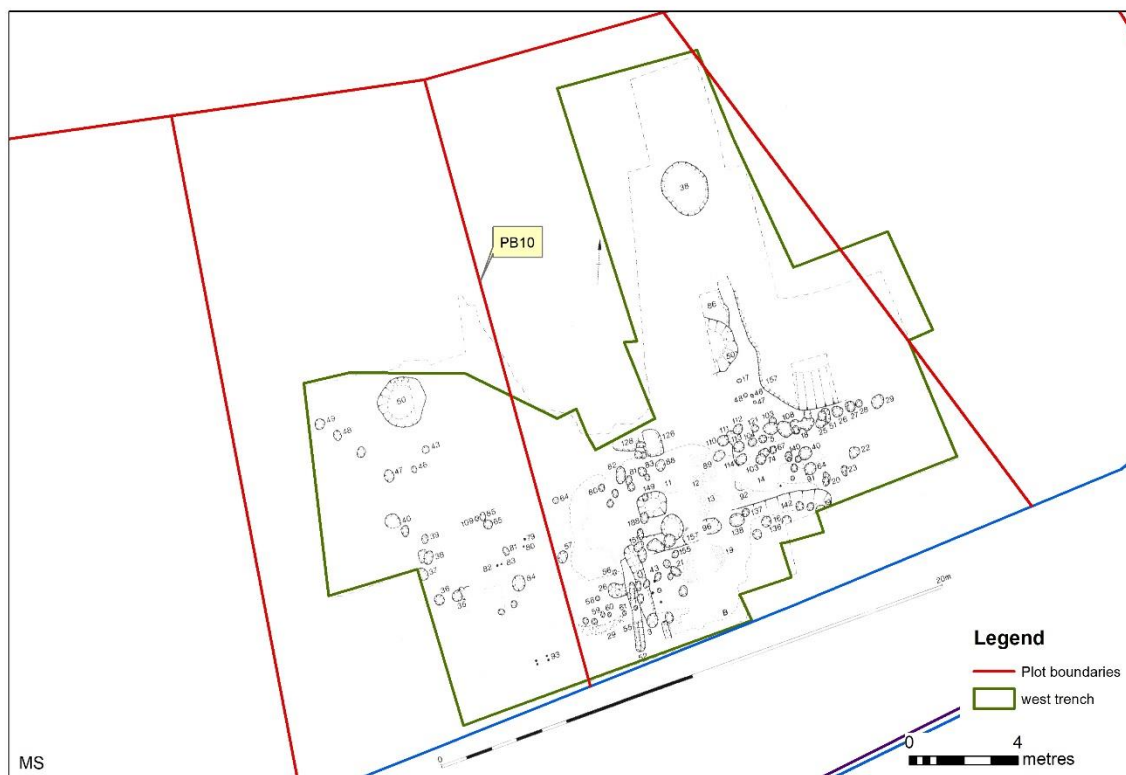


Fig 5.47: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – west trench, late 11<sup>th</sup> century. Timber buildings are aligned upon Woolmonger Street. Site Plan Soden 1996-7, Fig 9

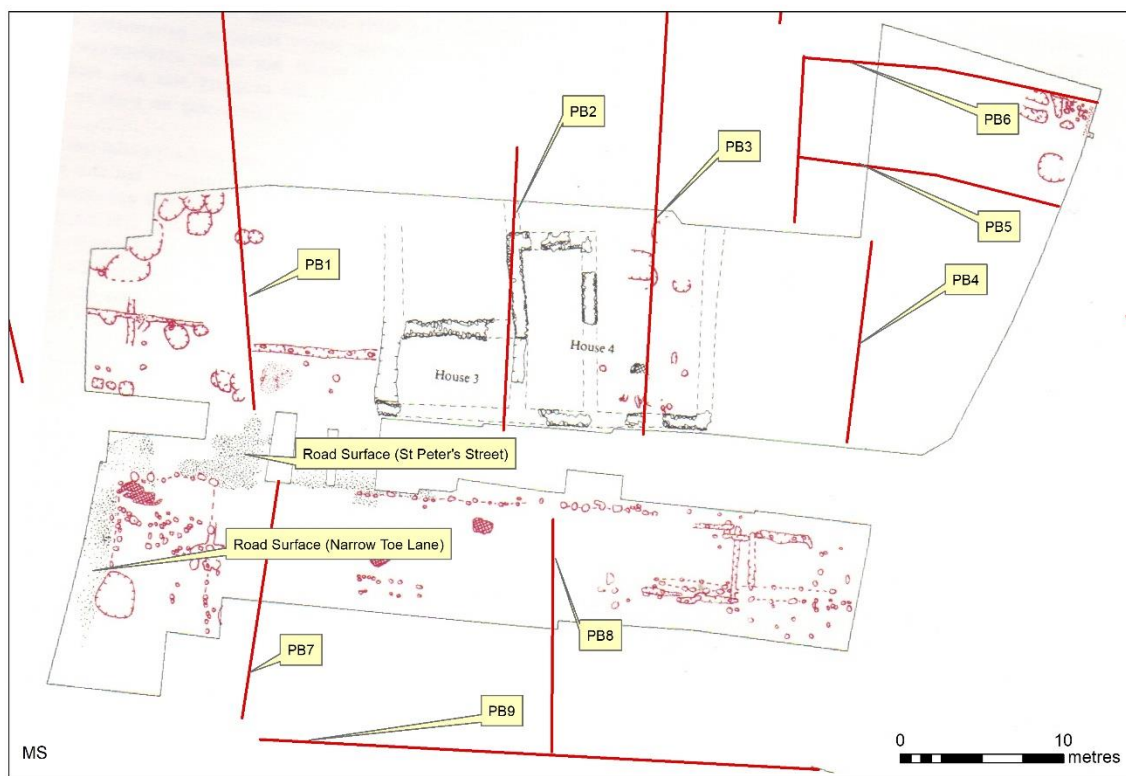


Fig 5.48: St Peter's Street, Northampton - late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Plot boundary PB2 can be seen to run precisely along the boundary between Houses 3 and 4. Site Plan: Williams 1979, Fig 77 top



Fig 5.49: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – west trench, mid-13<sup>th</sup> century to late 15<sup>th</sup>/early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Plot boundary PB10 can be seen to run along the boundary between Buildings 1 and 2. Site Plan: Soden 1996-7, Fig 10

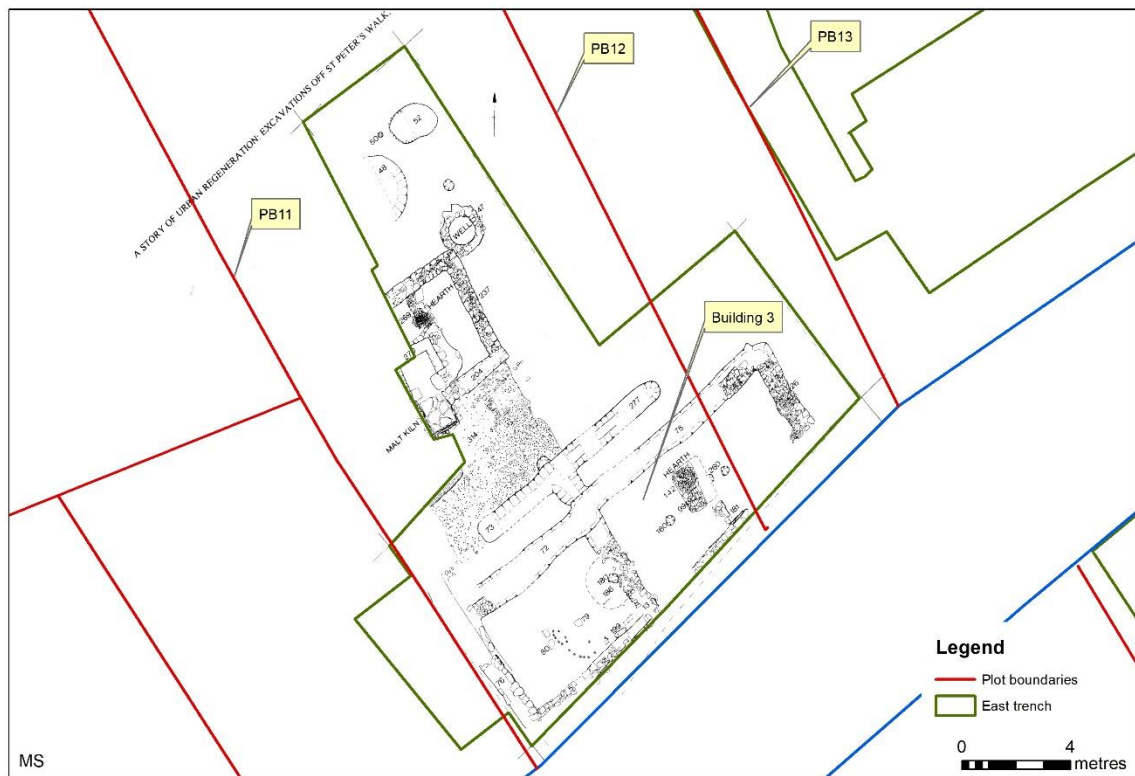


Fig 5.50: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – east trench, mid-13<sup>th</sup> century to late 15<sup>th</sup>/early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Plot boundary PB11 can be seen to coincide with the west wall of Building 3; PB12, however, post-dates the building. Site Plan: Soden 1996-7, Fig 6



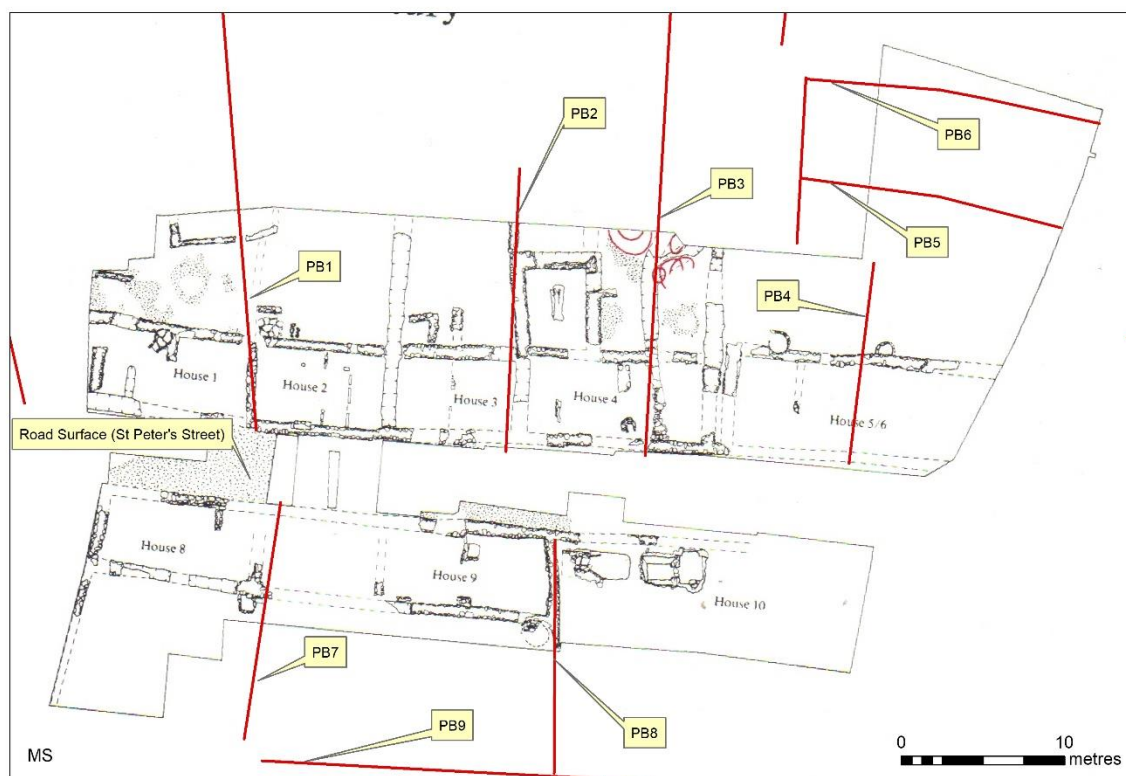


Fig 5.51: St Peter's Street, Northampton - early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The excavated portion of the street is fully built-up for the first time, apart from House 10 where two drying ovens front on to the street. Site Plan: Williams 1979, Fig 78 top



Fig 5.52: St Peter's Street, Northampton - reconstruction drawing of north side of street in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century by Ken Connor. From Williams 1982c, page 41

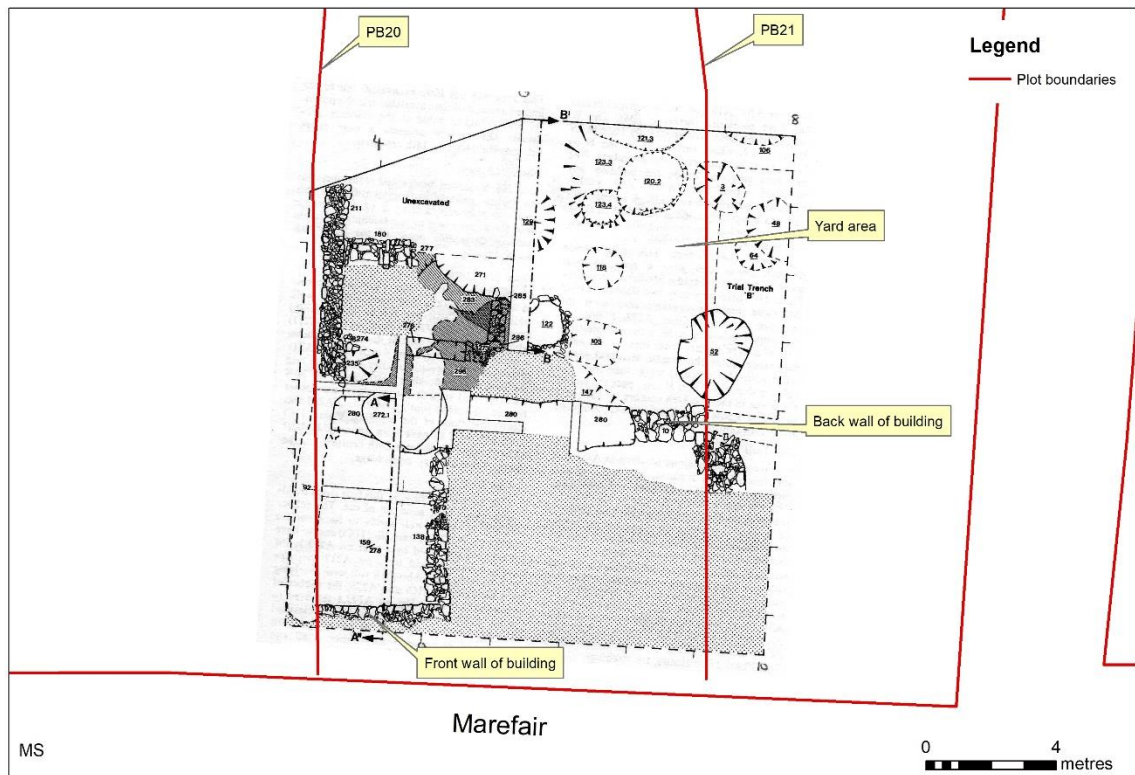


Fig 5.53: Marefair, Northampton - showing 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century stone building. Plot boundaries PB20 and PB21 set out at this period survived down to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Site Plan: Williams, F. 1979, Fig 7





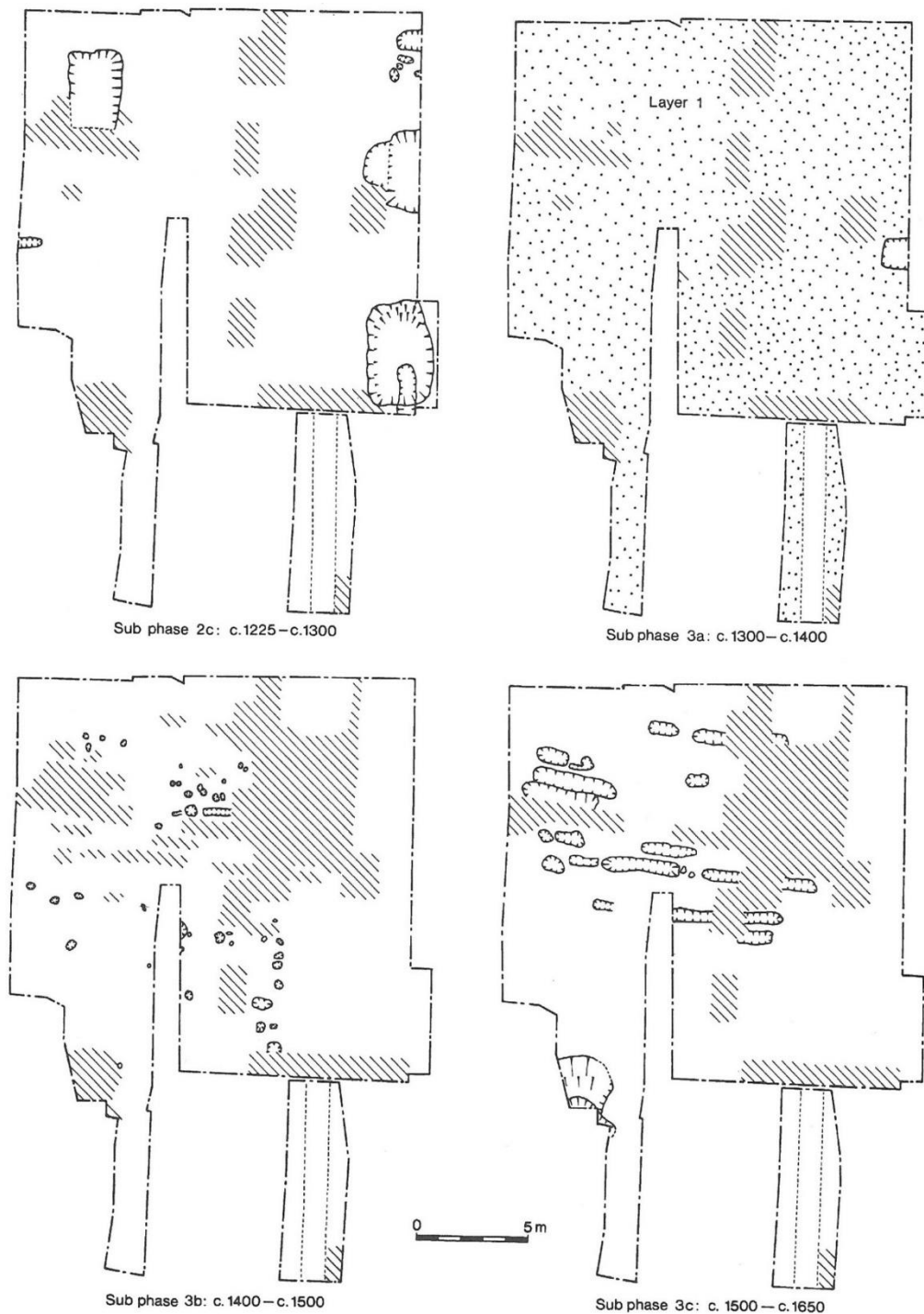


Fig 5.55: Swan Street, Northampton - summary plans, sub-phases 2c–3c. Sub-phase 2c semi-cellared structures are aligned parallel to Swan Street which lies immediately to the left of the excavation trench; sub-phase 3a cultivation soil, area given over to gardening?; sub-phase 3b postholes suggesting 'light' structures - primitive dwellings, sheds or stables?; sub-phase 3c series of bedding? trenches - area given over to horticulture? Site Plans: Shaw and Steadman 1993-4, Fig 17

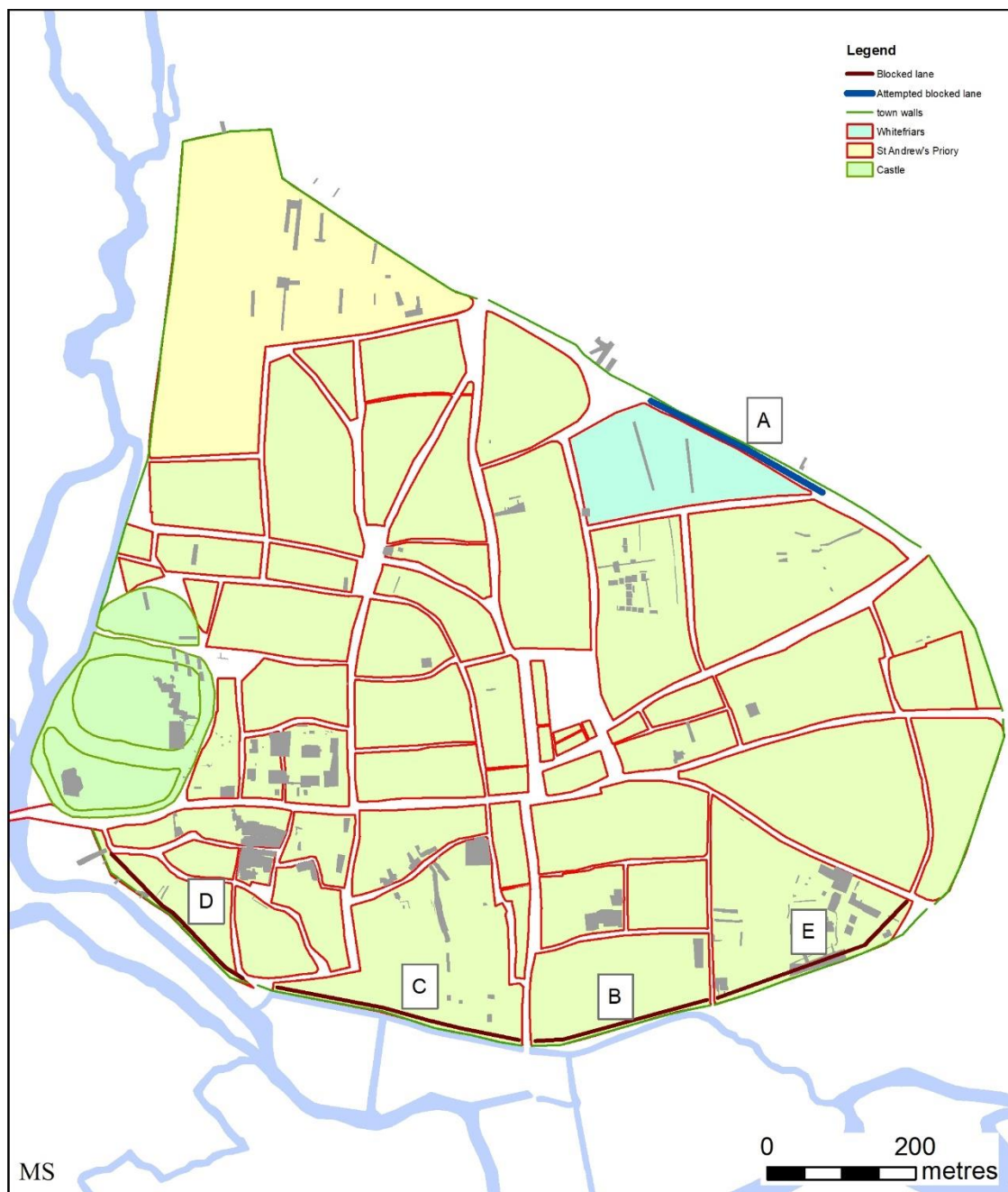


Fig 5.56: Northampton - course of medieval town wall and areas of attempted closure/closure of lane running around the inside of the town walls (A: attempted closure 1278; B-E: complaints of closure in the Hundred Rolls of 1274-75)



Fig 5.57: St Peter's Street, Northampton - plot boundaries overlaid on 1:1250 mapping of the 1960s demonstrating survival of boundaries defined from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards

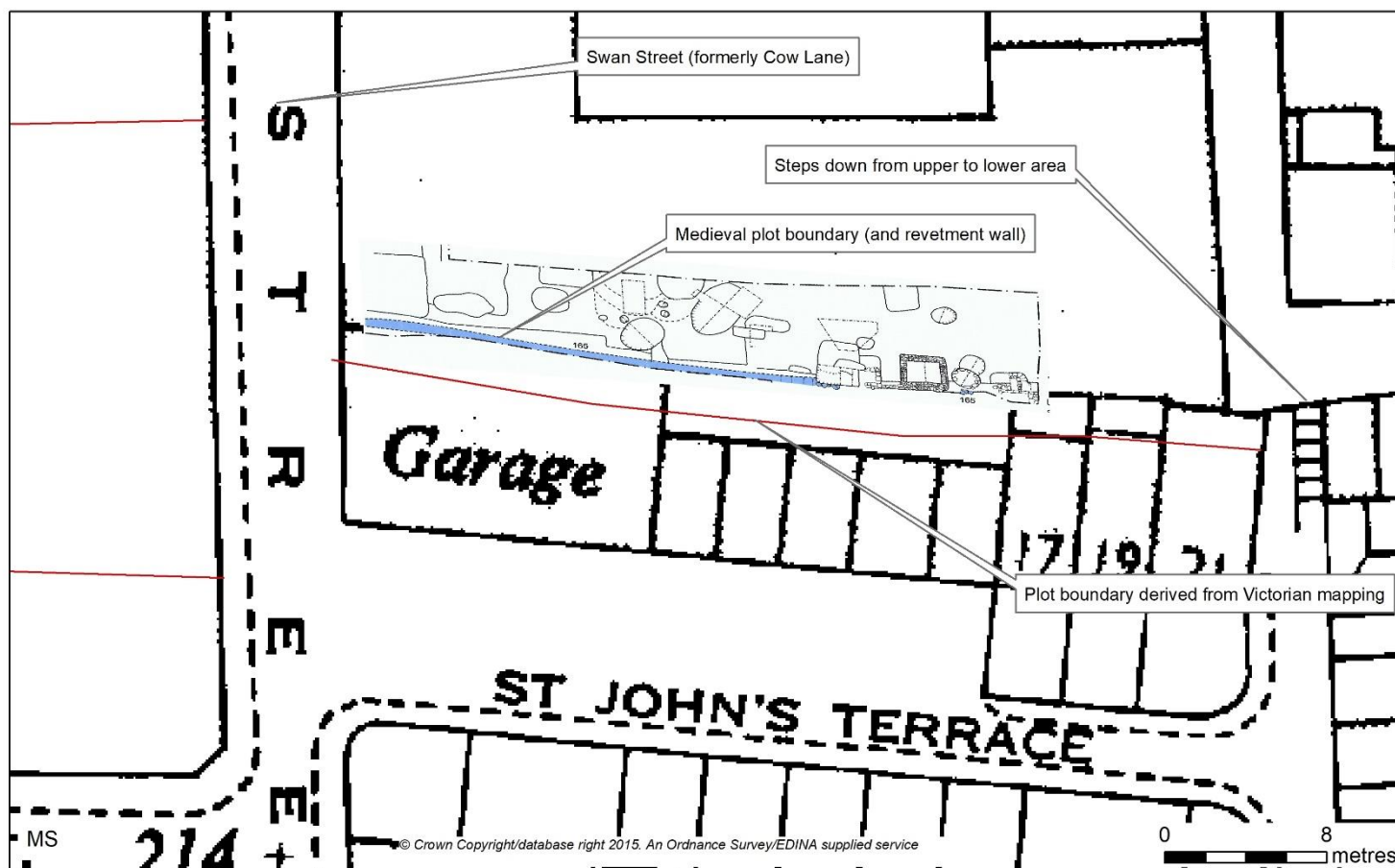


Fig 5.58: Swan Street Central/Cow Lane, Northampton. Excavation plan (from Finn 2014) showing late 13<sup>th</sup> century boundary/revetment wall between properties fronting on to Swan Street overlaid on 1960s Ordnance Survey mapping. The boundary survived down to redevelopment in 2014. The plot boundary derived from the Victorian mapping lies around 2m to the south. On the right hand side of the plan can be seen steps down from the upper to the lower terrace



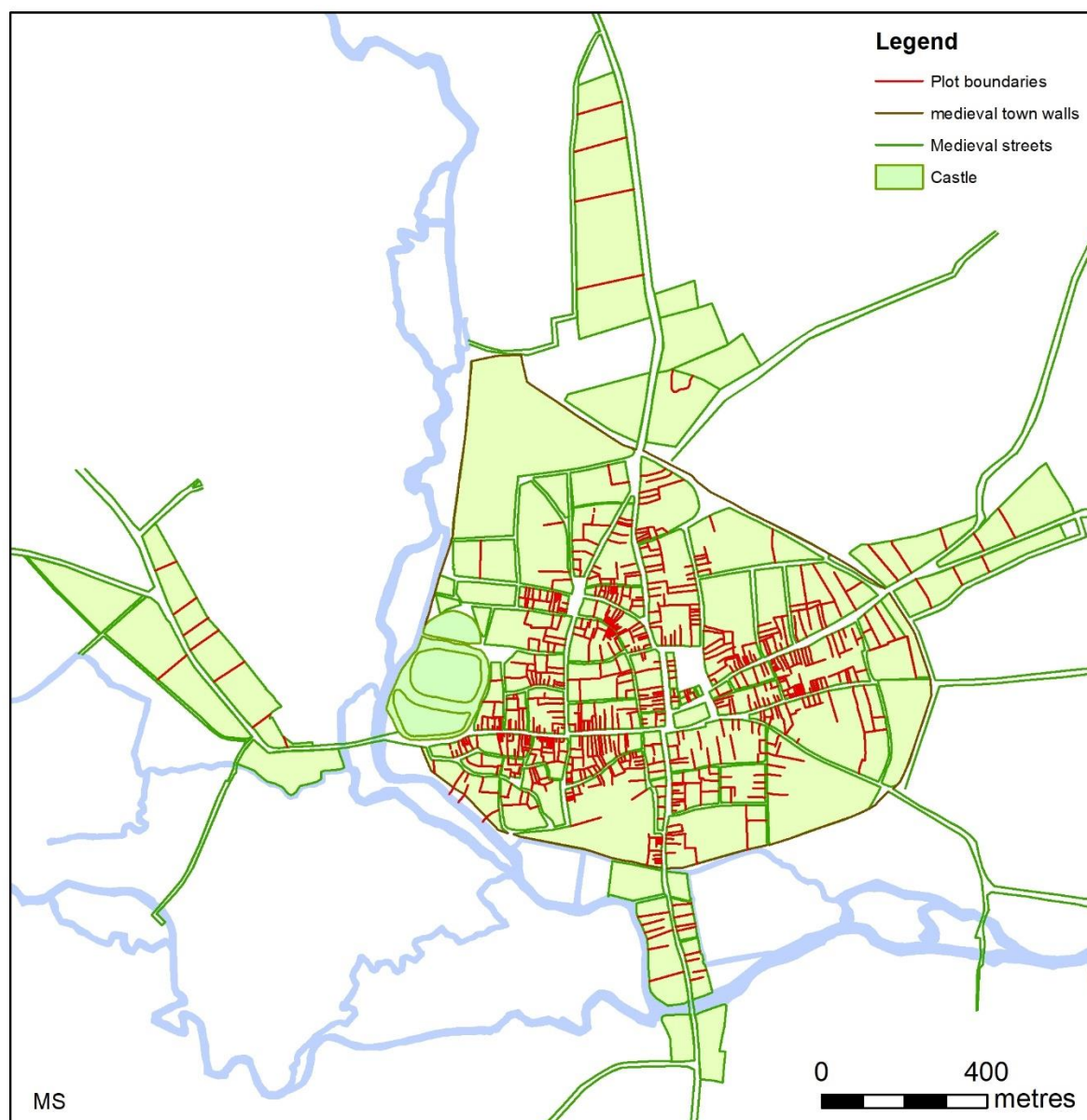


Fig 5.59: Medieval Northampton including suburbs

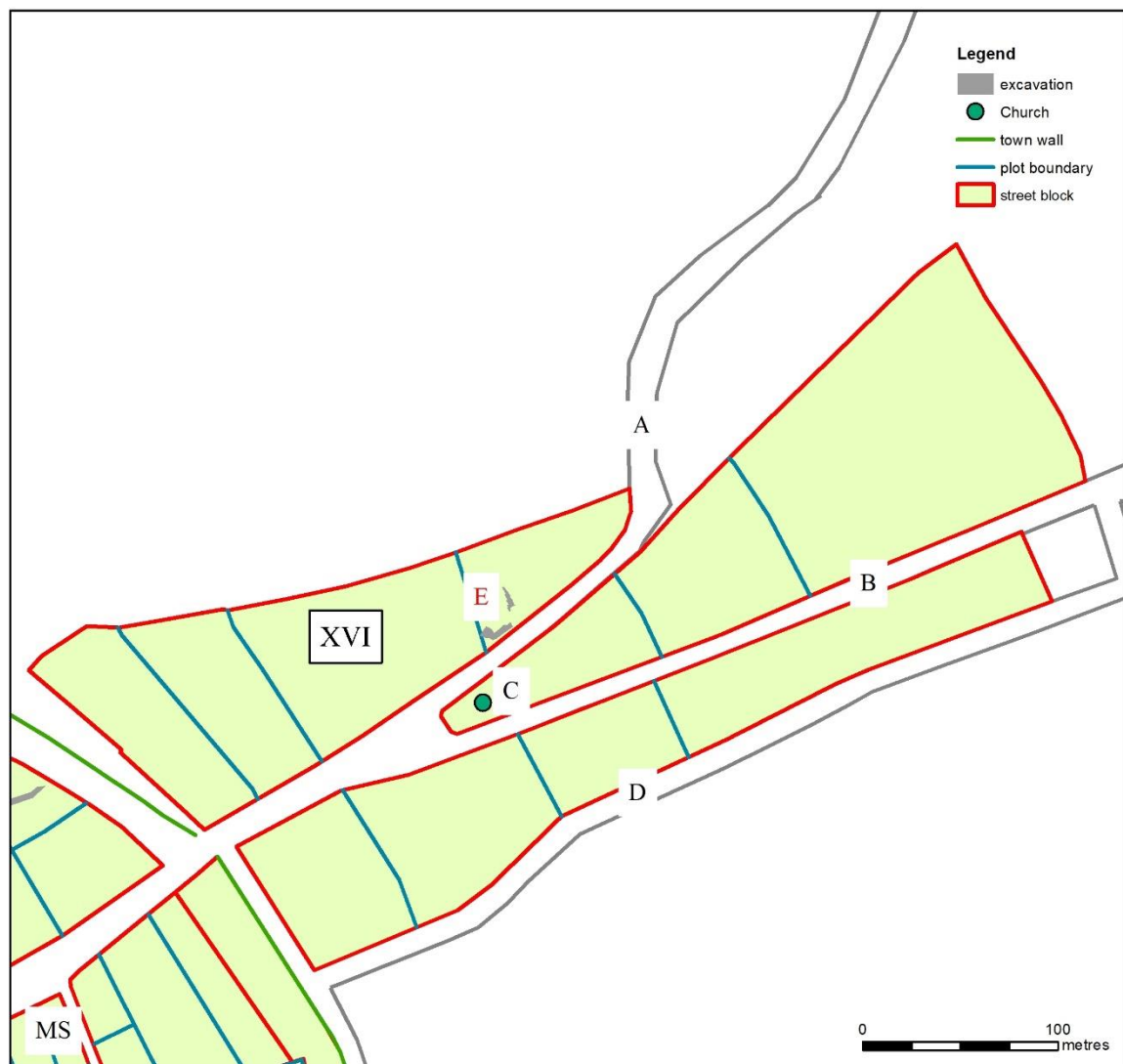


Fig 5.60: Northampton - Plan Unit XVI east suburb (St Edmund's End). A: Kettering Road; B: Wellingborough Road; C: Site of St Edmund's Church?; D: Back lane/St Edmund's Road; E: Excavation site

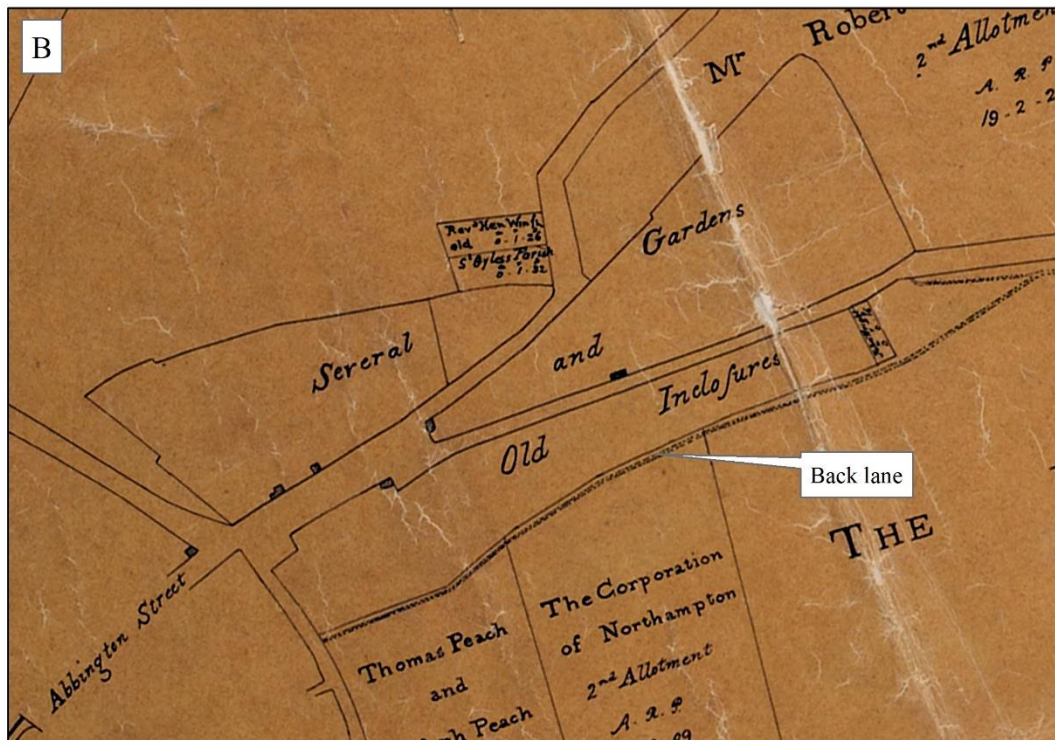
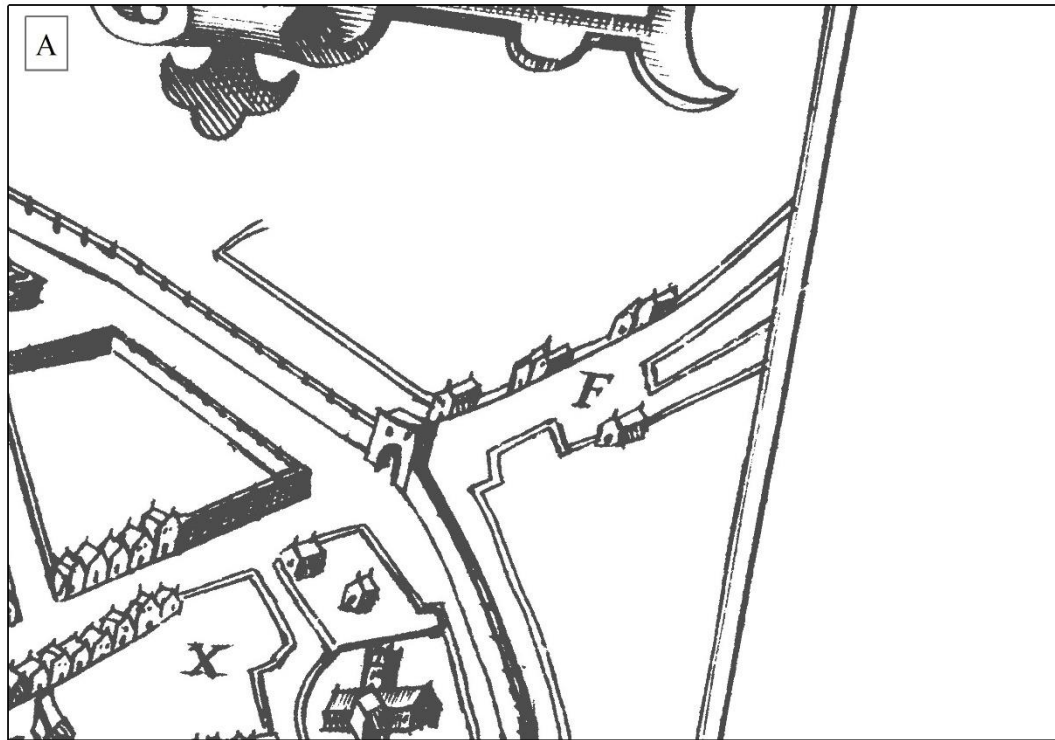


Fig 5.61: Northampton - detail of Speed map of 1610 (A) and inclosure map of 1779 (B) showing east suburb (Plan Unit XVI). Copyright of maps: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

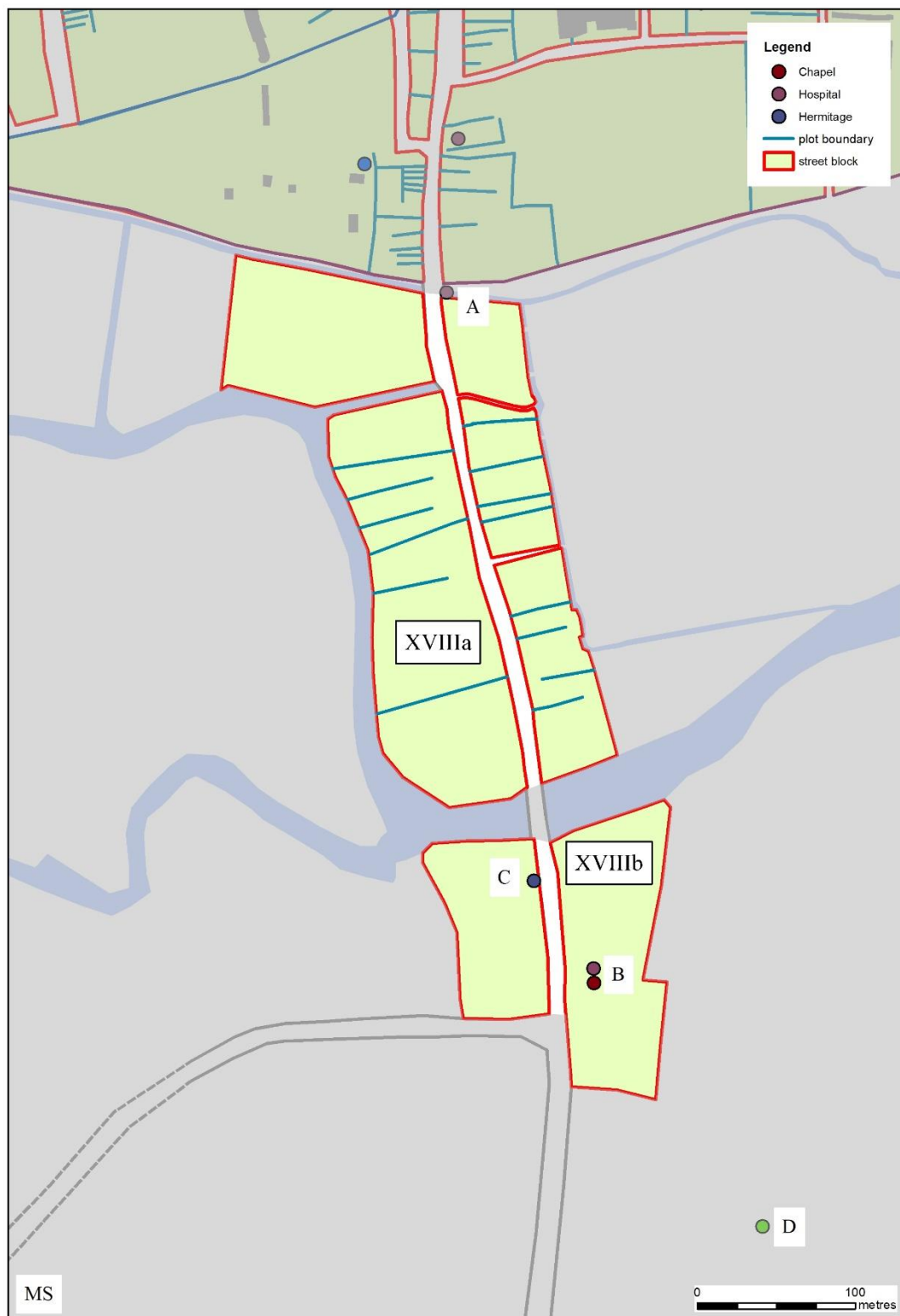


Fig 5.62: Northampton - Plan Unit XVIII south suburbs. South Quarter (XVIIIa); Cotton End (XVIIIb). A: St Thomas' Hospital; B St Leonard's Hospital and Chapel; C: St Thomas' Hermitage and Chapel



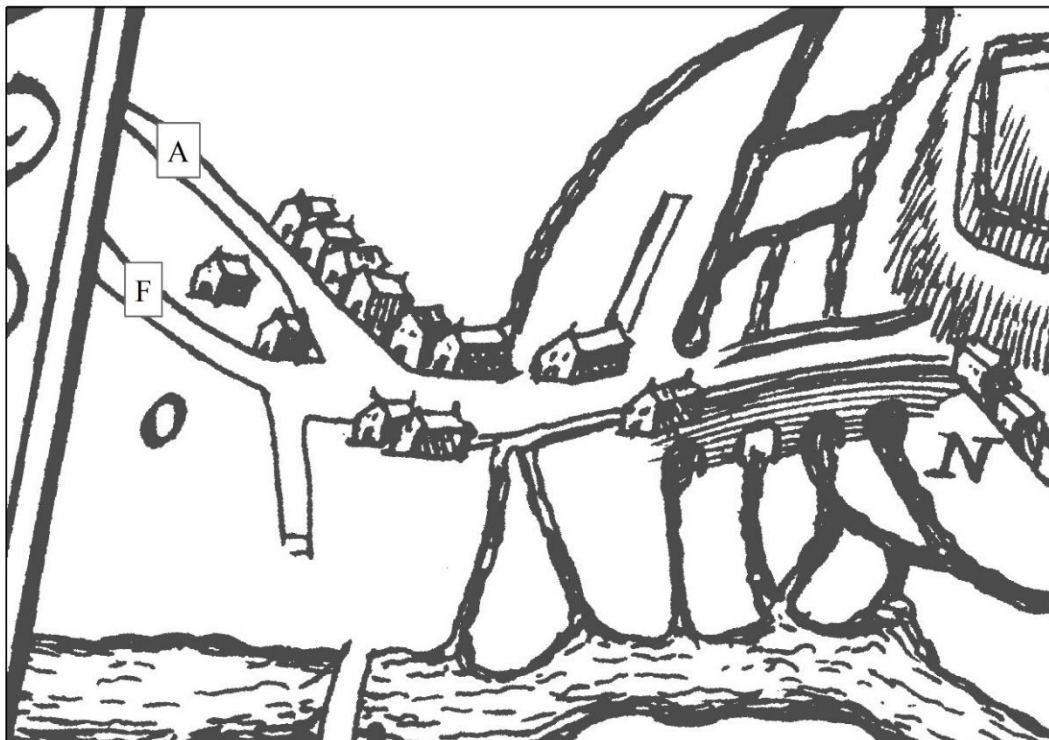


Fig 5.63: Northampton – Plan Unit XVI west suburb. Detail of Speed map of 1610 showing St James' End. (A) is St James Road, (F) is the back lane to settlement area E (see Figs 5.64 and 5.65). Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

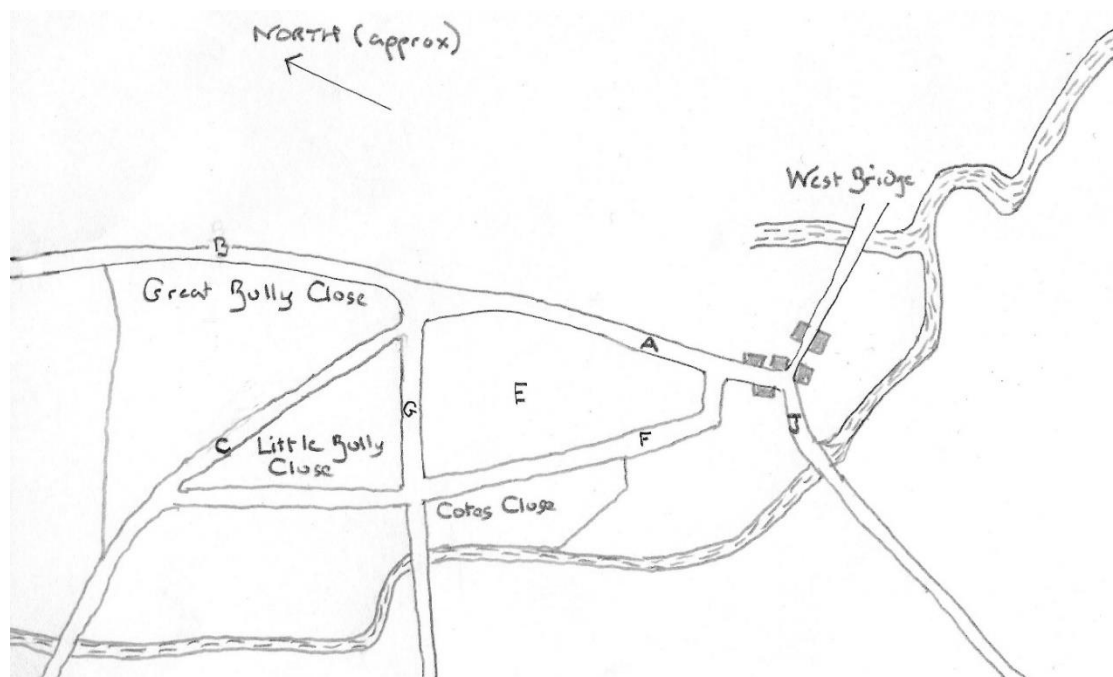


Fig 5.64: Northampton – Plan Unit XVI west suburb. Detail of tracing of map of Duston parish of 1722 showing St James' End. I have added the letters; these correspond to those on Fig 5.65. Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

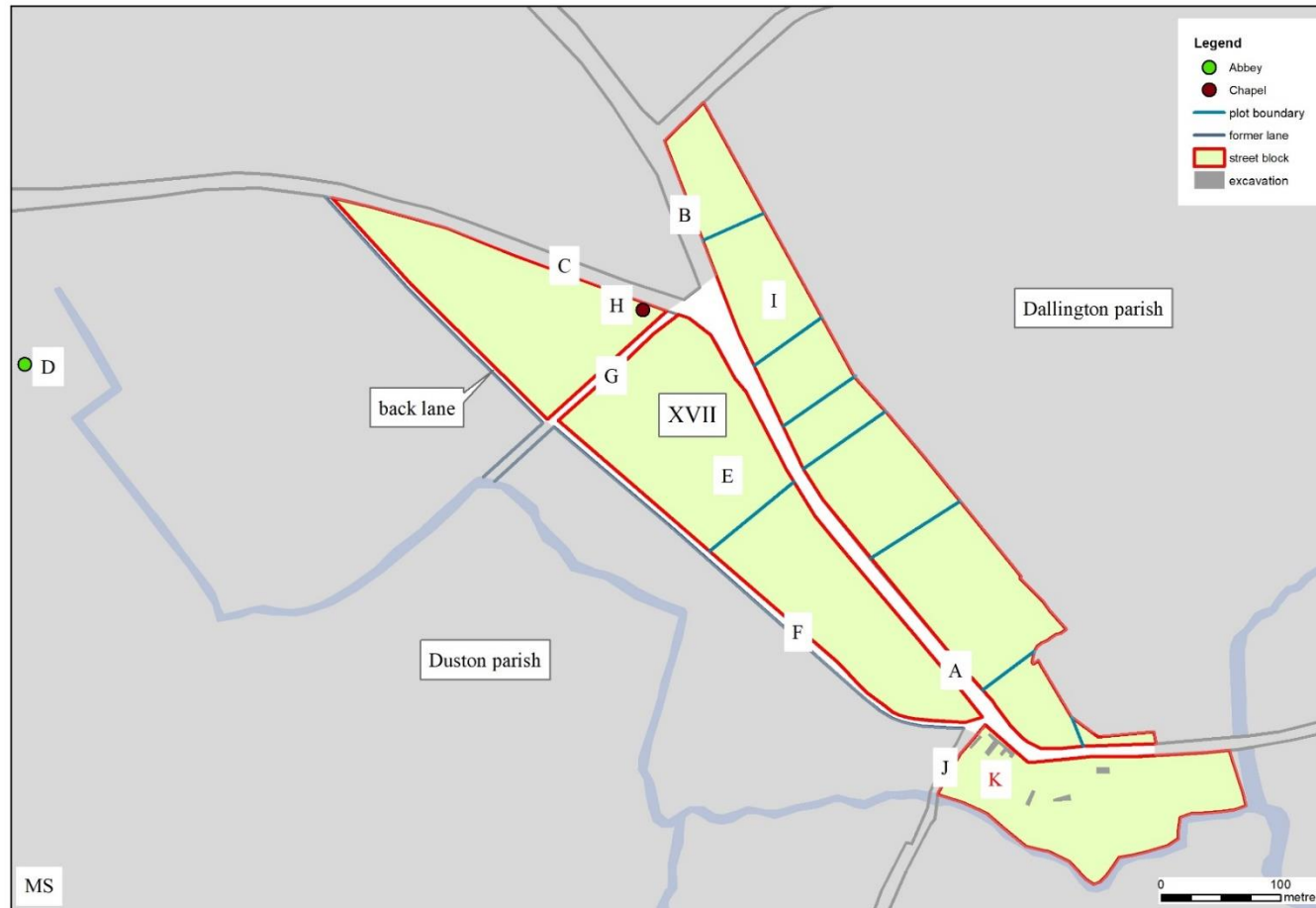


Fig 5.65: Northampton - Plan Unit XVII west suburb (St James' End). A: St James' Road; B: Harlestone Road; C: Weedon Road; D: St James' Abbey; E: Enclosures; F: Back lane; G: Lane leading to river Nene; H: St Margaret's chapel; I: Enclosures; J: Lane leading to river Nene; K: Excavation site

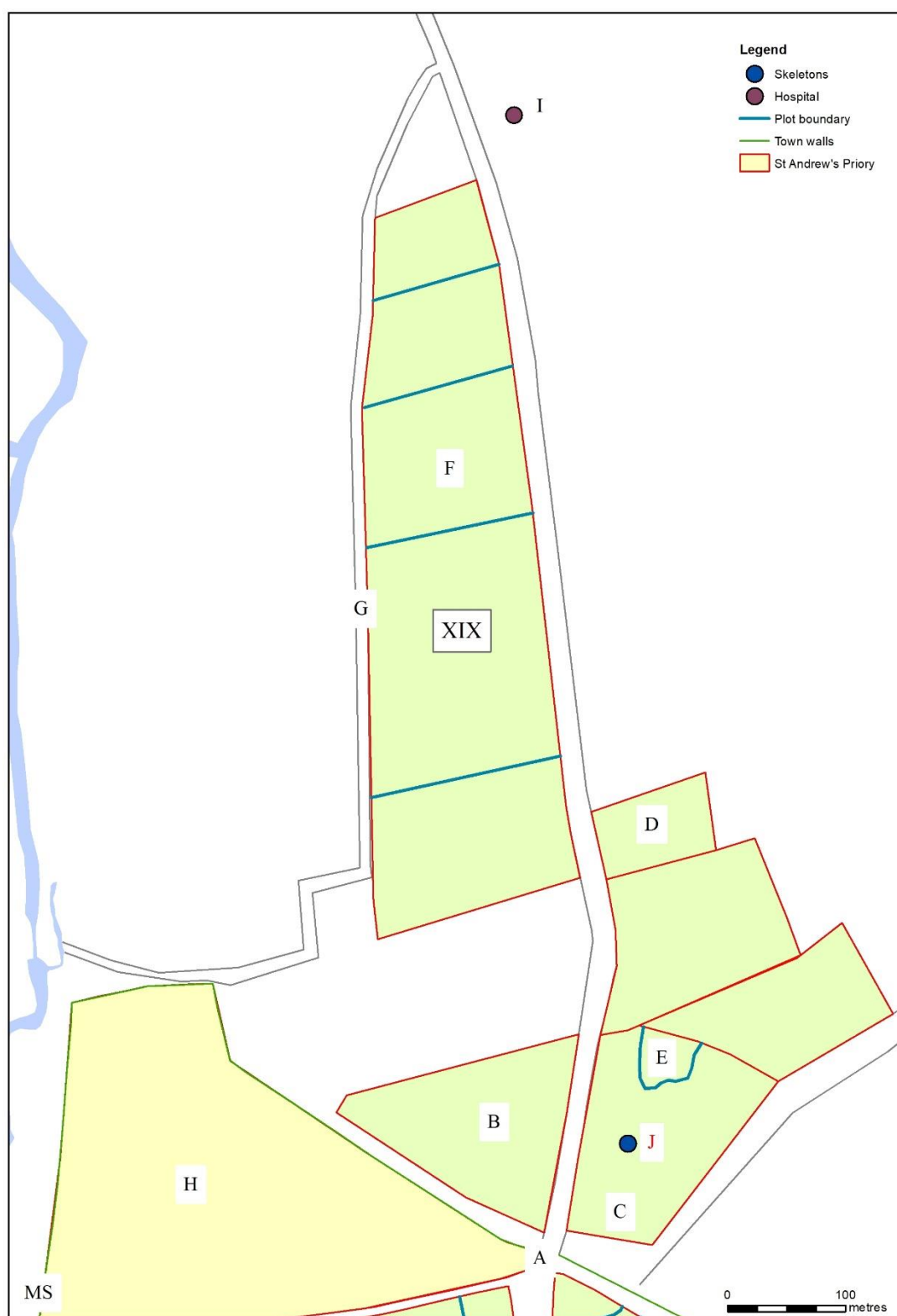


Fig 5.66: Northampton - Plan Unit XIX north suburb. A: North Gate; B: Enclosure; C: Enclosure; D: St Bartholomew's church; E: Jewish cemetery; F: Enclosures?; G: Back lane?; H: St Andrew's Priory; I: Walbeck Hospital; J: Medieval skeletons



Fig 5.67: Northampton - Plan Unit XIX north suburb. Detail of 1779 Inclosure map. For explanation of letters see Fig 5.66. Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service.





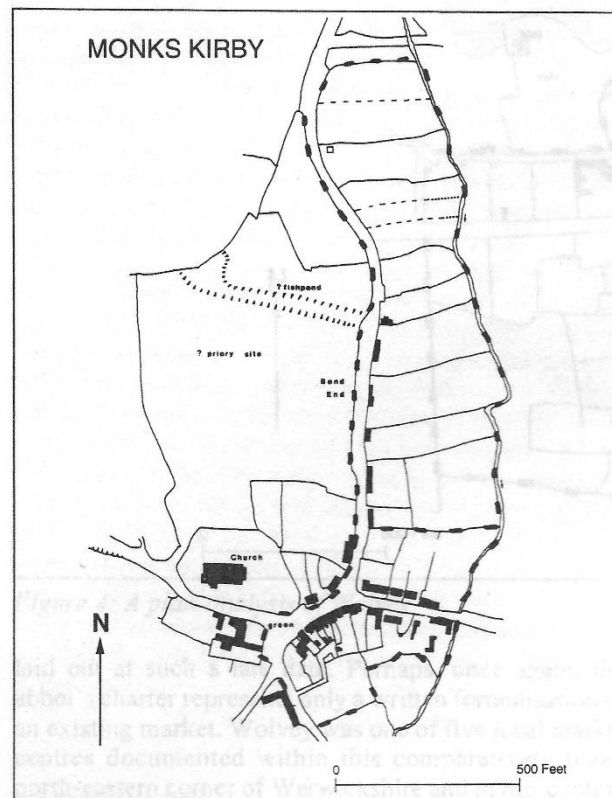


Figure 3: A plan-analysis of Monks Kirby

Fig 5.69: Lilley's plan analysis of Monks Kirby showing area of enclosures at 'Bond End' suggested as being laid out for agricultural workers. From Lilley 1996, 22

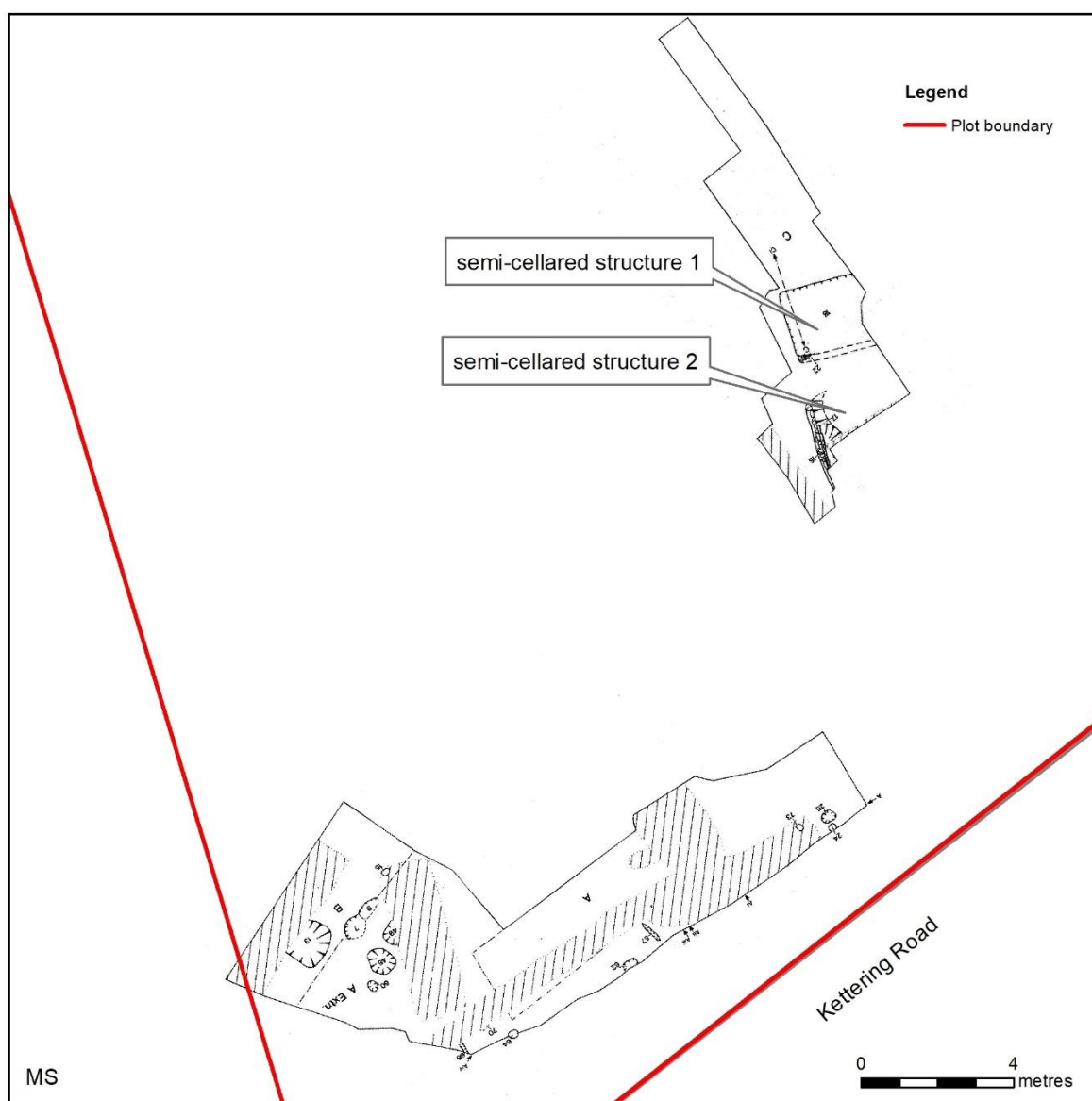


Fig 5.70: Northampton - excavations at Kettering Road, in east suburb of St Edmund's End (Plan Unit XVI). 12<sup>th</sup> century phase. Site Plan: Shaw 1996-7, Fig 15

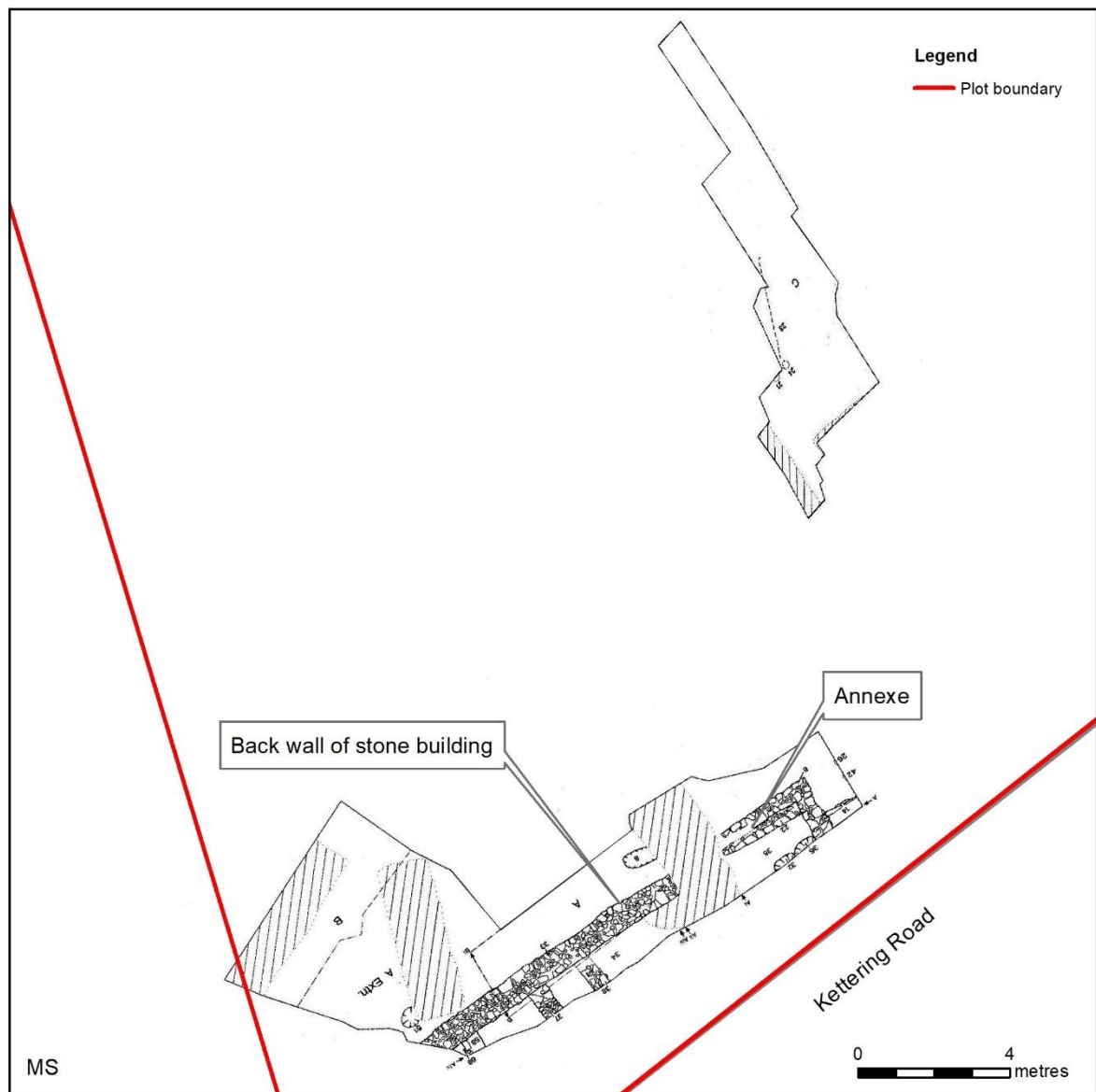


Fig 5.71: Northampton - excavations at Kettering Road, in east suburb of St Edmund's End (Plan Unit XVI). Mid-13<sup>th</sup> century phase. Site Plan: Shaw 1996-7, Fig 16



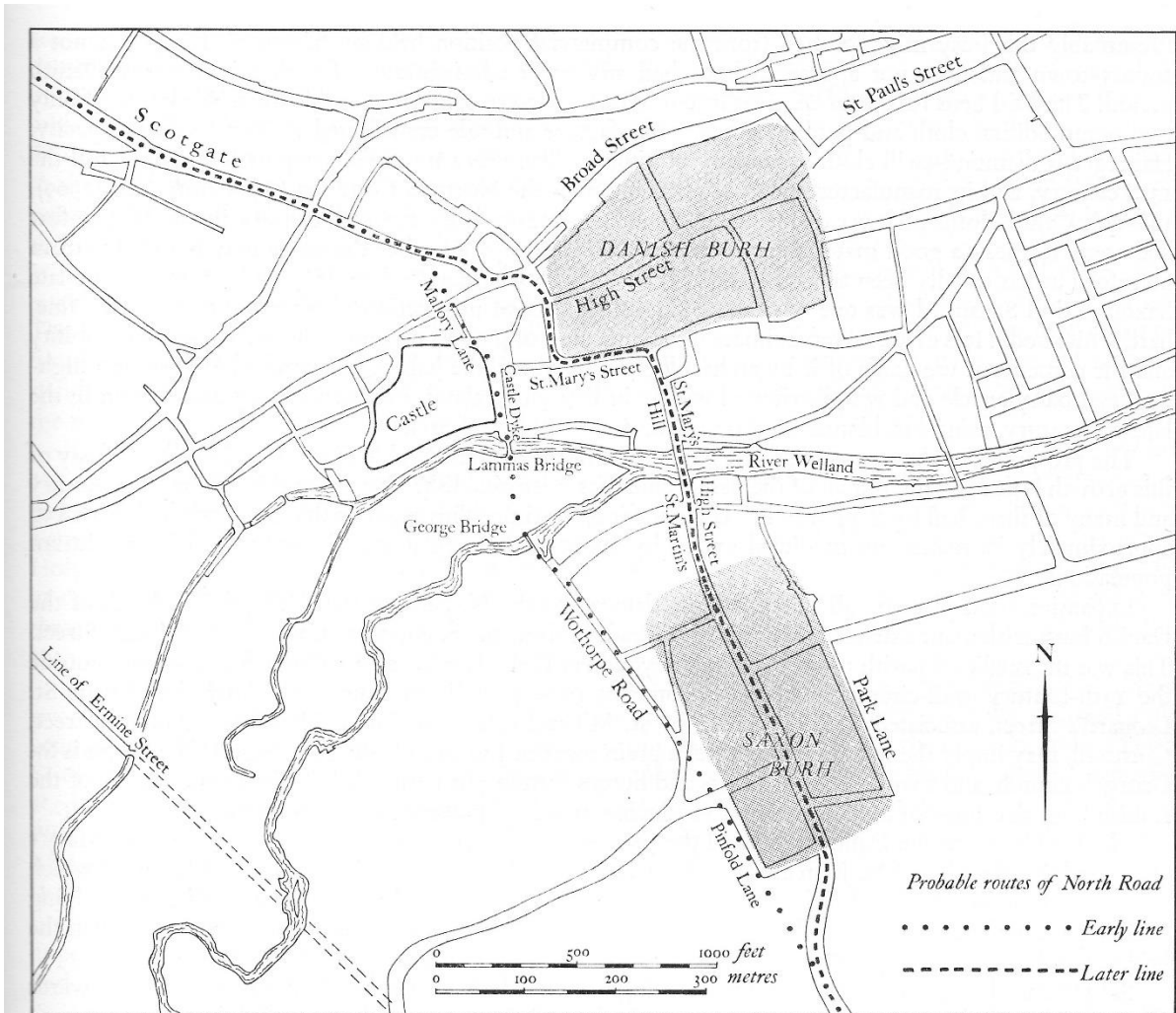


Fig. 4 Map showing Danish Burh (8) and Saxon Burh (9), and lines of North Road.

Fig 6.1: Plan showing original route into Stamford from south via a ford where the Lammas Bridge now stands. The route was diverted when a bridge was built over the narrowest part of the Welland valley 200m east of the fording point. From RCHM 1977, xxxix

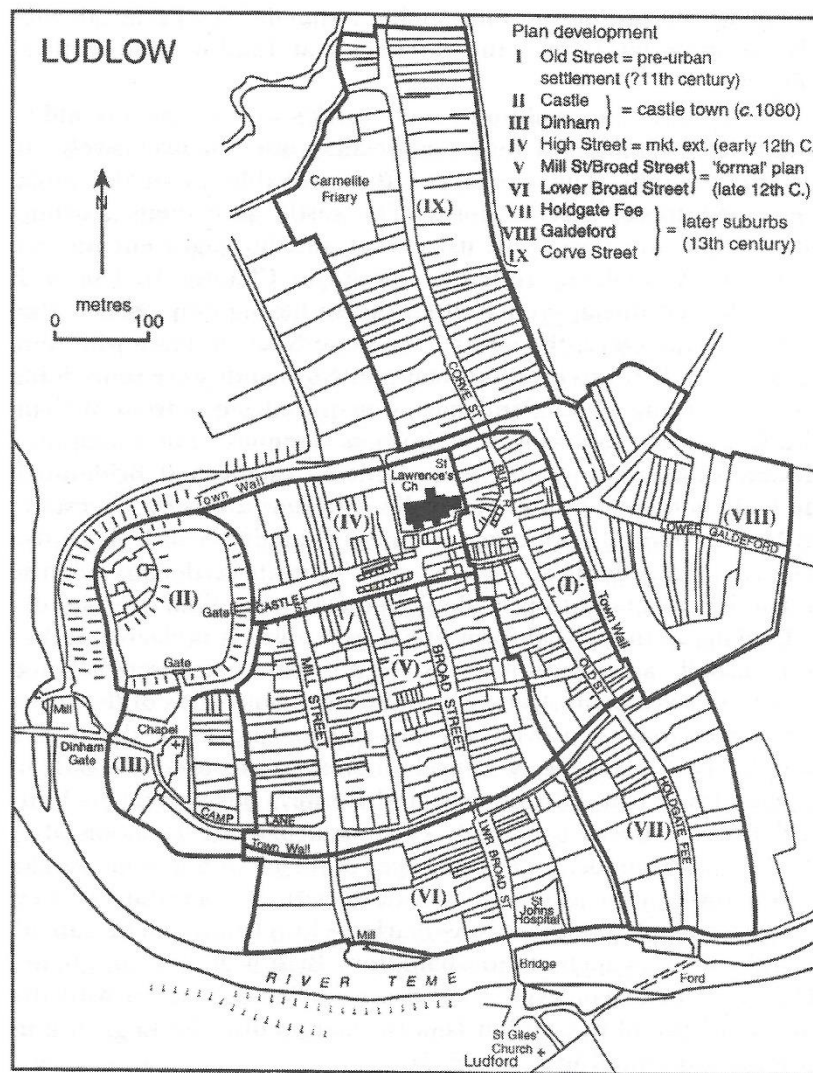


Fig 6.2: Lilley's plan analysis of Ludlow. From Lilley 2002, 143. Original route into Ludlow via a ford is shown bottom right, later replaced by a bridge to its west





Fig 6.3: Detail of Marcus Pierce map of Northampton and its town fields (1632) showing original route to Kettering (A) which was blocked by the building of the medieval town wall (B) and replaced by a new route, Kettering Road (C), leading off from the east gate (D). The original route can be seen to ‘run with’ the field system while the later route cuts through it at an angle. Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service.

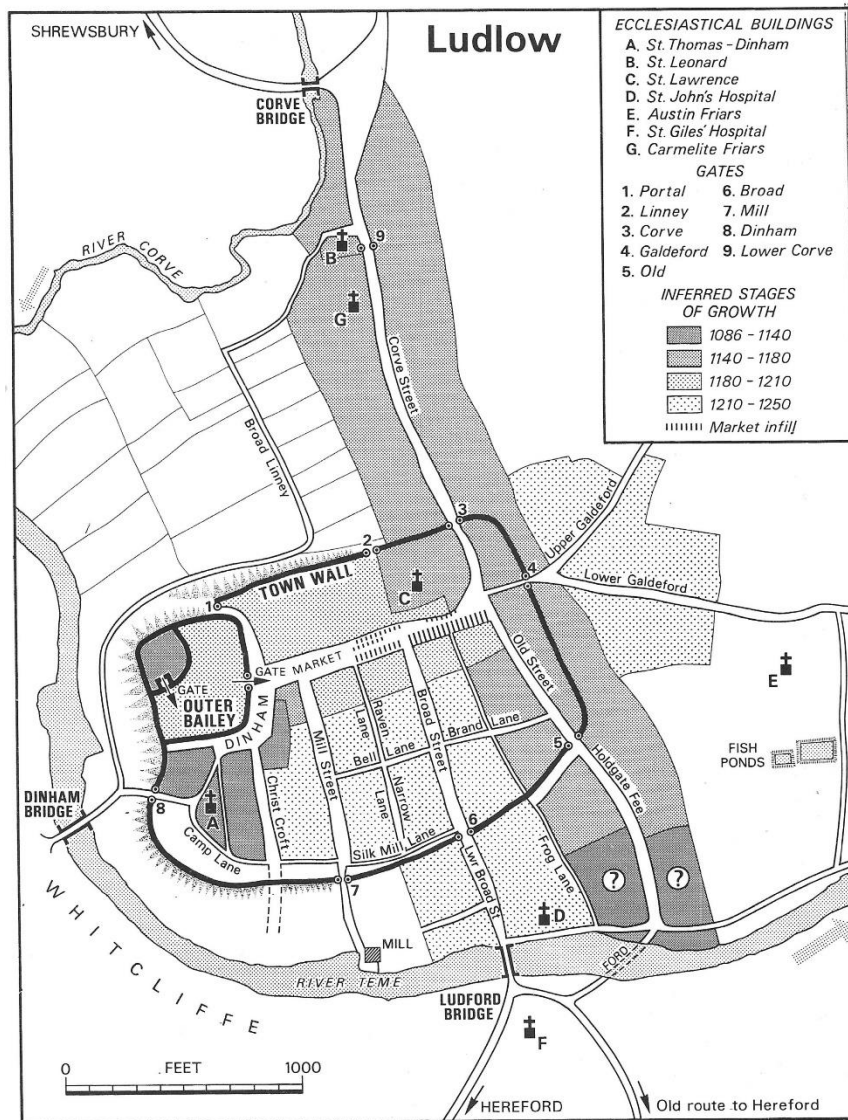


Fig 6.4: Hindle's plan analysis of Ludlow. From Hindle 1990, 56



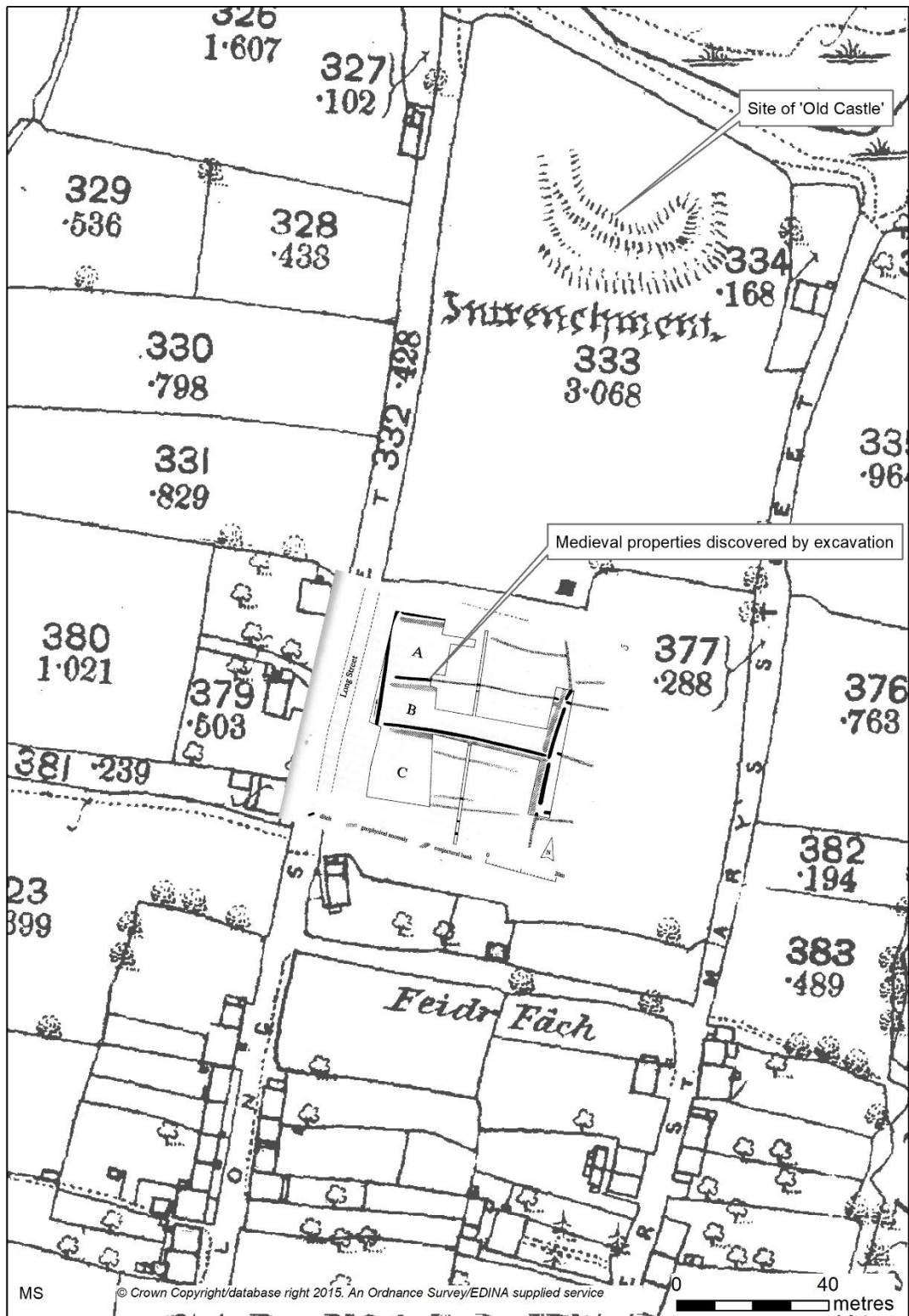


Fig 6.5: Newport, Dyfed. Medieval property boundaries discovered by excavation overlaid on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Note correspondence of back boundary of properties discovered by excavation with that of properties to the south. Excavation plan from Murphy 1994, Fig 6.



Fig 6.6: Medieval Leek, Staffordshire. The market place was originally c1ha in area but was subsequently largely infilled. The parish church lies immediately to the north. The remainder of the medieval town lay around the market place and the streets leading into it



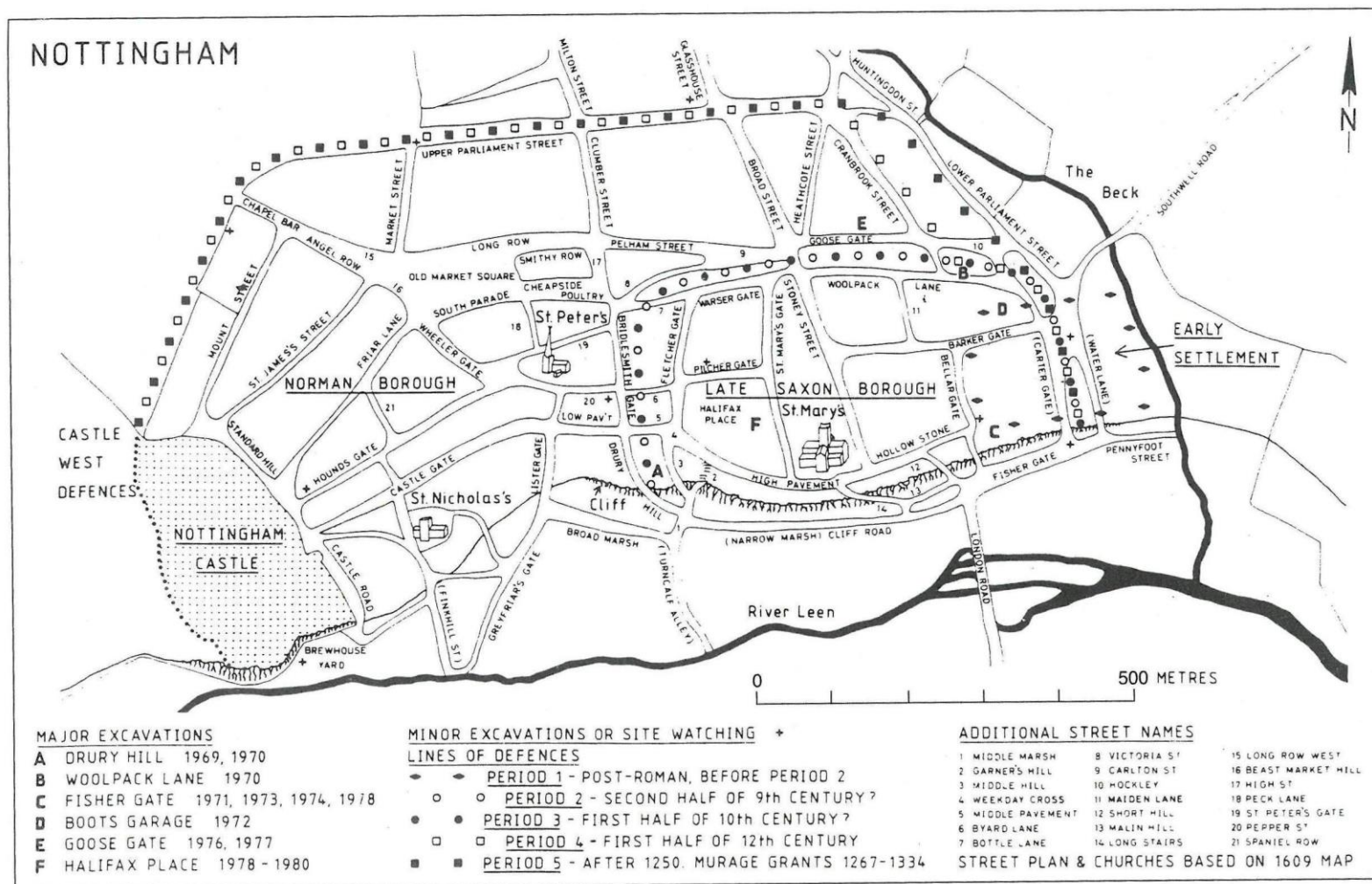


Fig 6.7: Nottingham showing the site of late Saxon borough to east and the Norman borough to west, adjacent to the castle. The line of the late Saxon defences is 'fossilised' in the street pattern by intra-mural and extra-mural streets. The two boroughs were enclosed by a wall in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. From Knight *et al* 2012, 46



Fig 6.8: Market Square, Northampton. Photo: Northampton Development Corporation



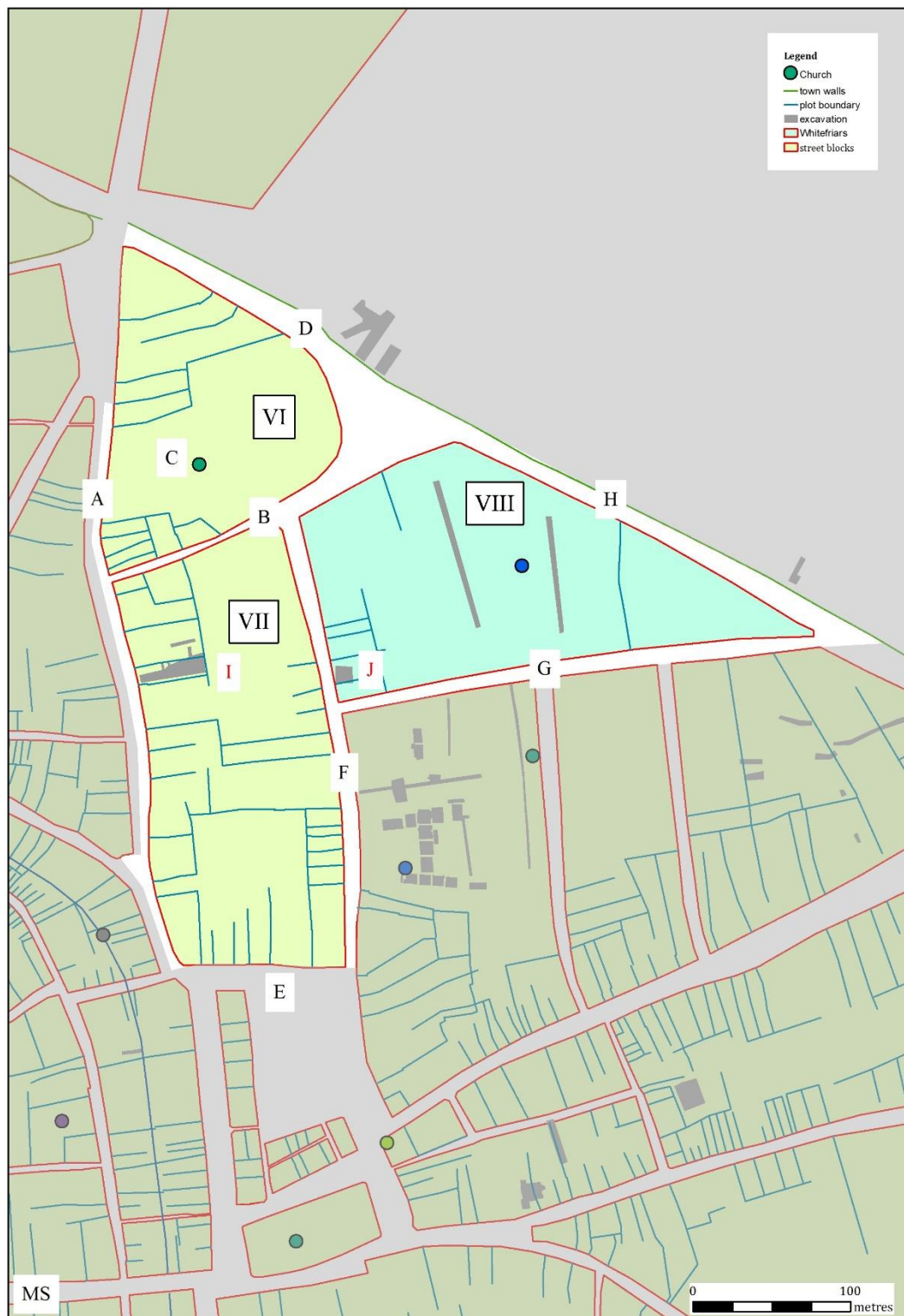


Fig 6.9: Northampton - Plan Units VI-VIII. Note the curving line of Sheep Street (A) and Newland/the east side of Market Square (F)

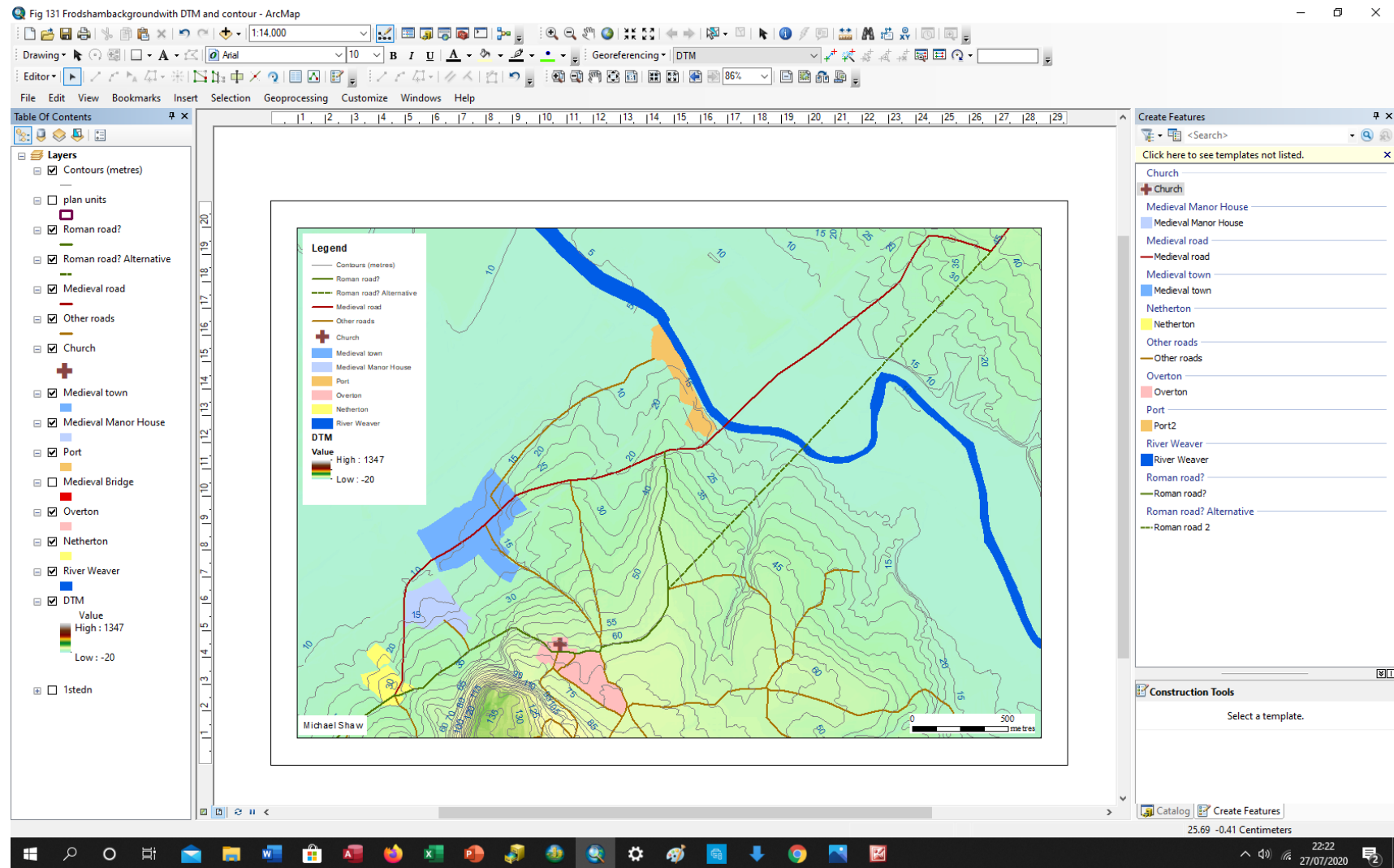


Fig. 6.10: Screenshot of an ArcGIS workspace for Frodsham. See Fig 4.2 for final illustration

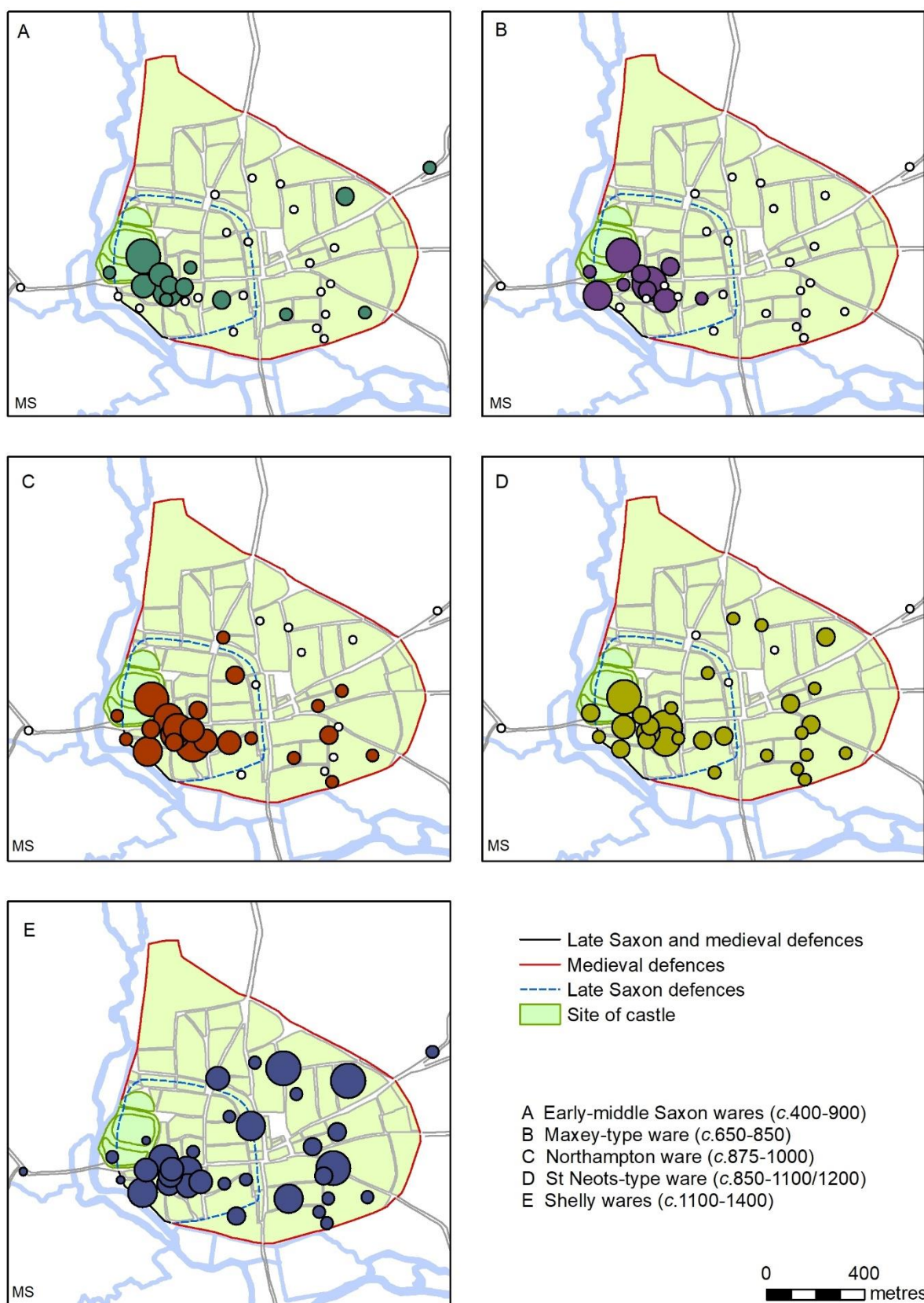


Fig 6.11: Plots of the major pottery types at different periods of Northampton's development showing the origins and growth of the town.

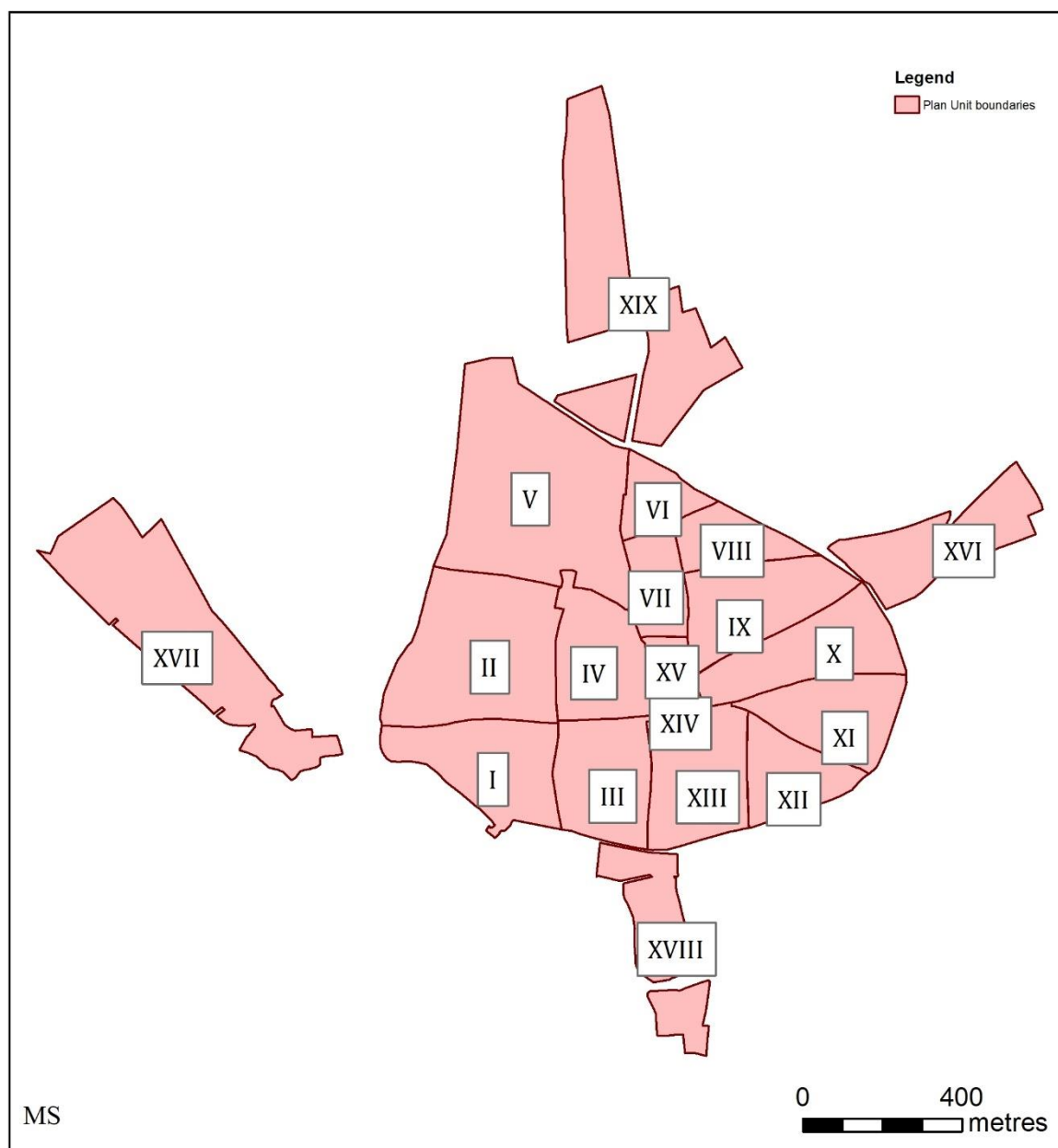


Fig A1.1: Northampton: plan units





Fig A1.2: Northampton - Plan Units I and II

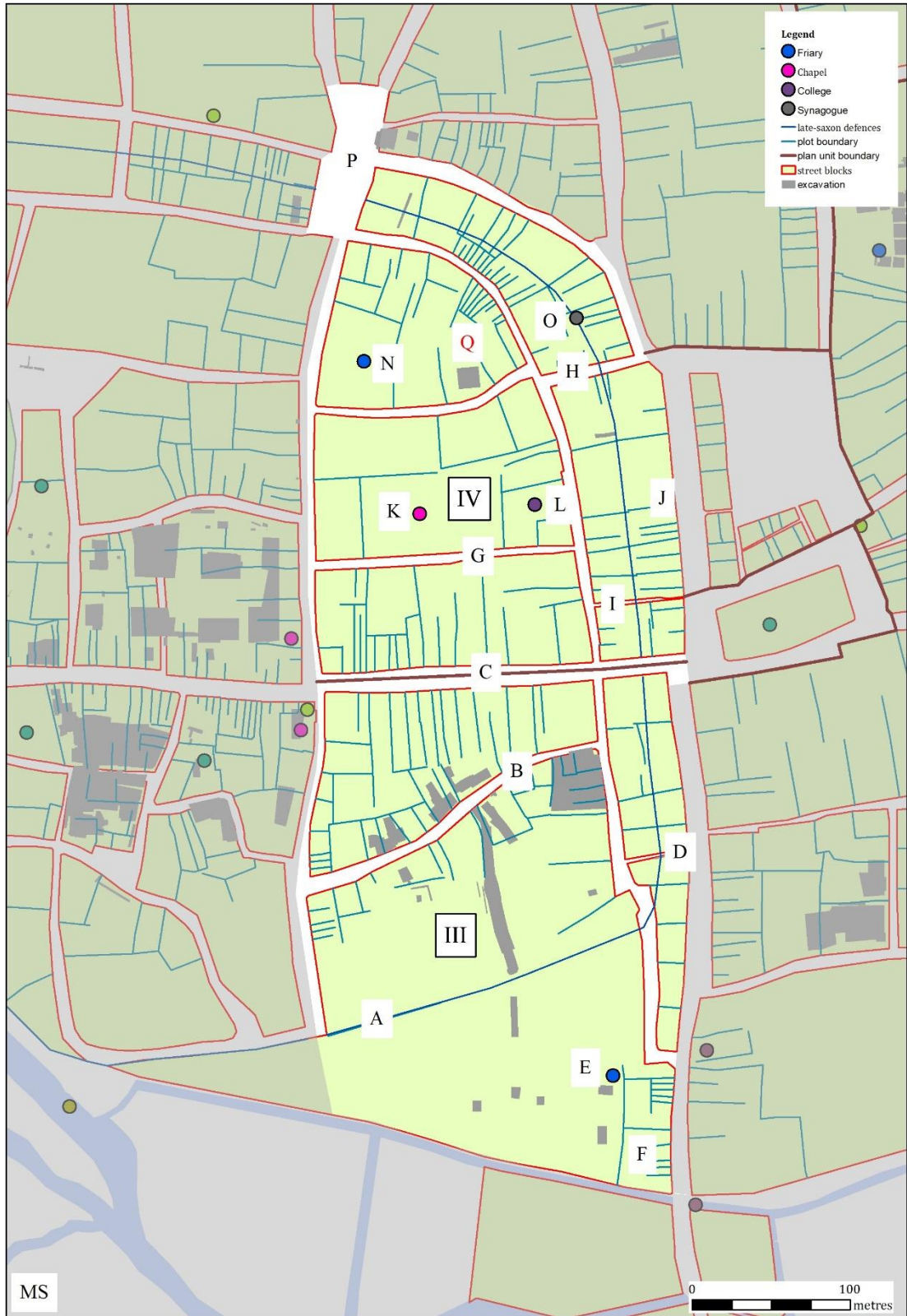


Fig A1.3: Northampton - Plan Units III and IV



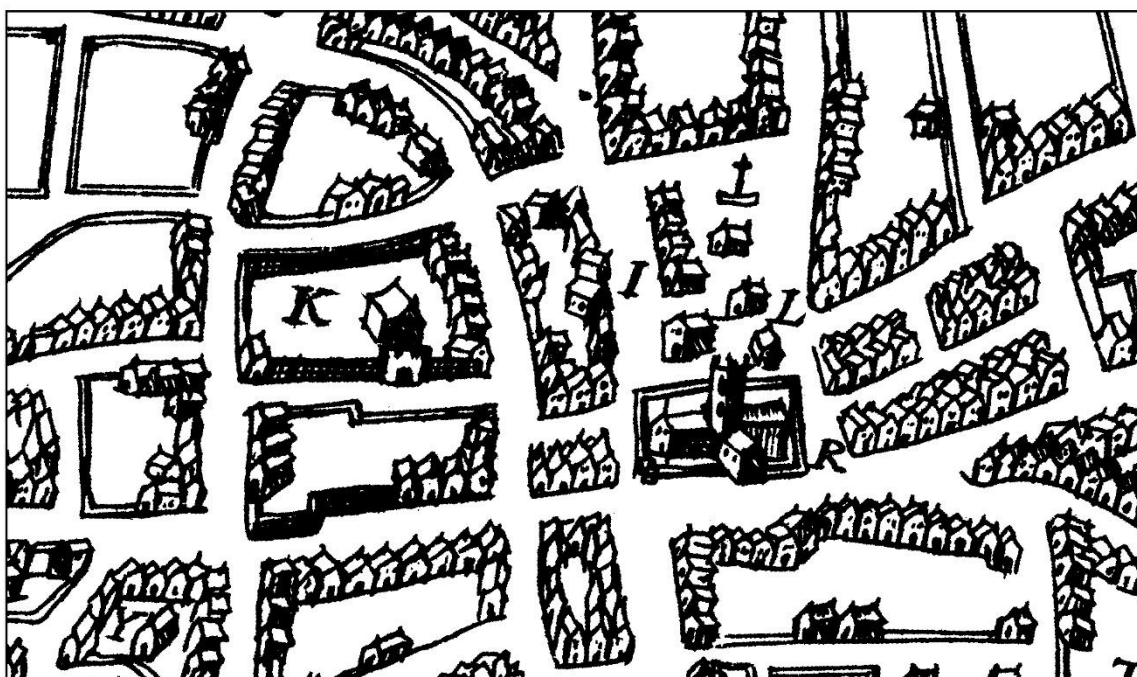


Fig A1.4: Details of Speed map of 1610 (top) and Noble and Butlin map of 1746 showing how properties fronting on to the west side of 'Drapery' bulge forward. Note also the apparent walled precinct around St Katherine's chapel (K) on Speed's map. Copyright of maps: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

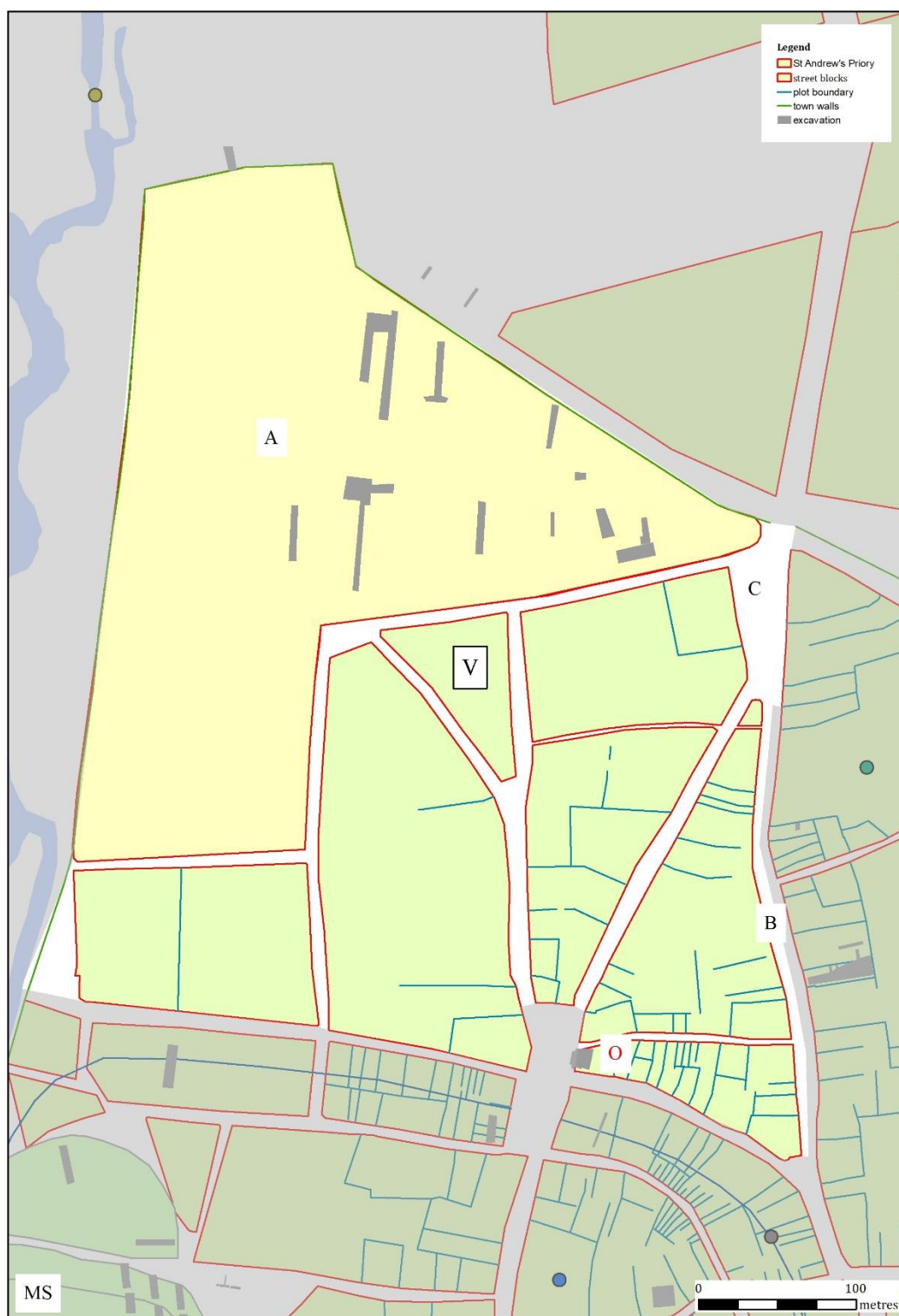


Fig A1.5: Northampton - Plan Unit V



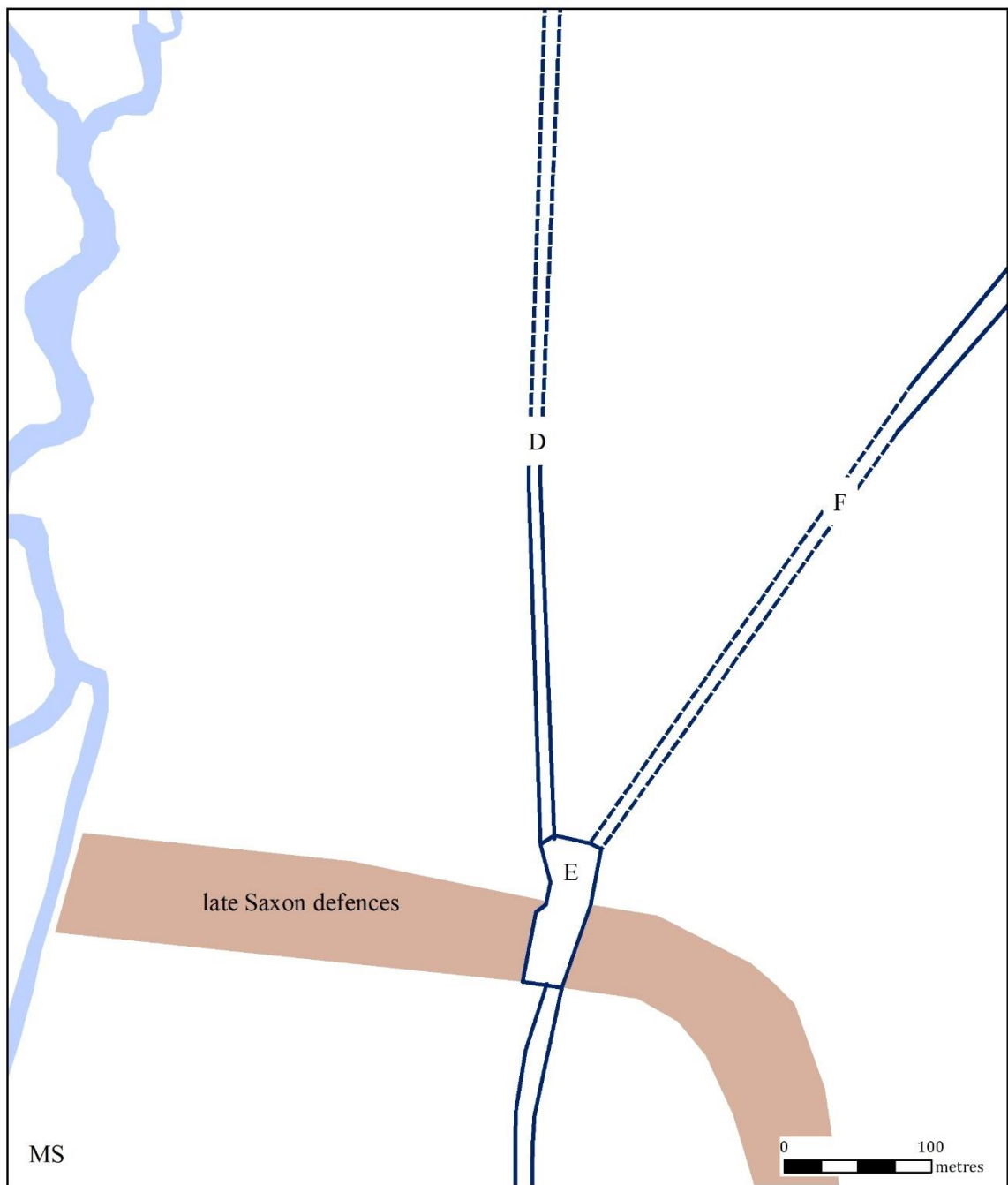


Fig A1.6: Northampton - Plan Unit V, Phase1

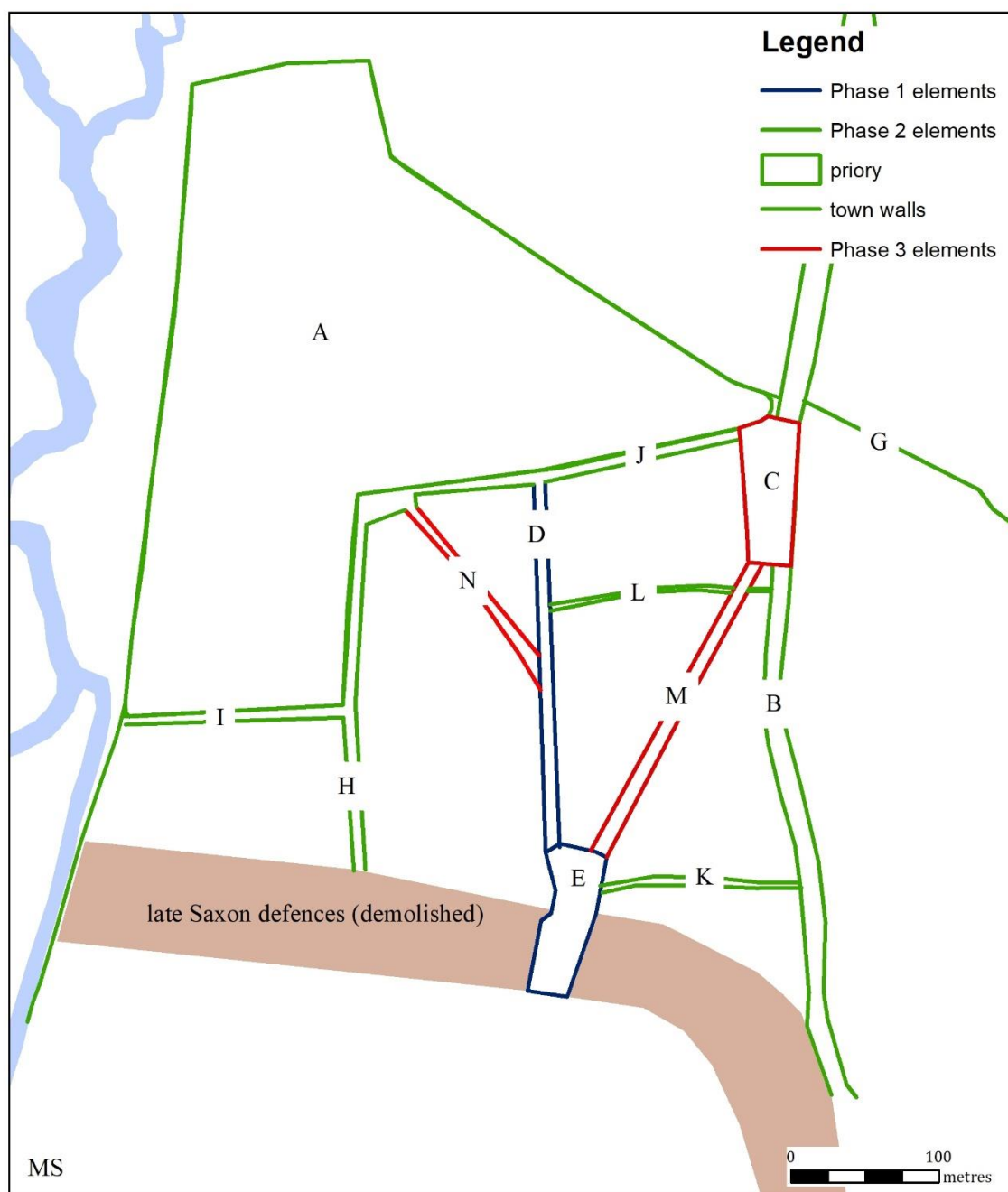


Fig A1.7: Northampton - Plan Unit V, Phases 2-3 (including Phase 1 elements surviving into Phases 2-3)

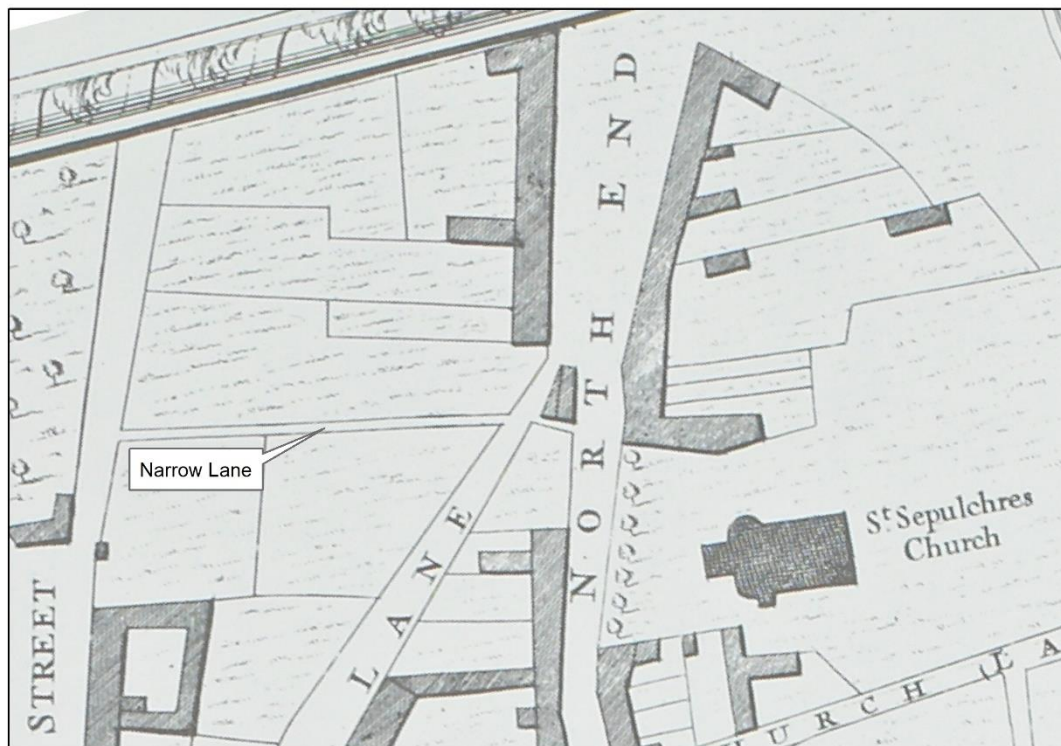


Fig A1.8: Detail of Noble and Butlin map of 1746 (top) and Wood and Law map of 1847 (bottom) showing that Regent Street is inserted after the survey of the earlier map. Copyright of maps: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

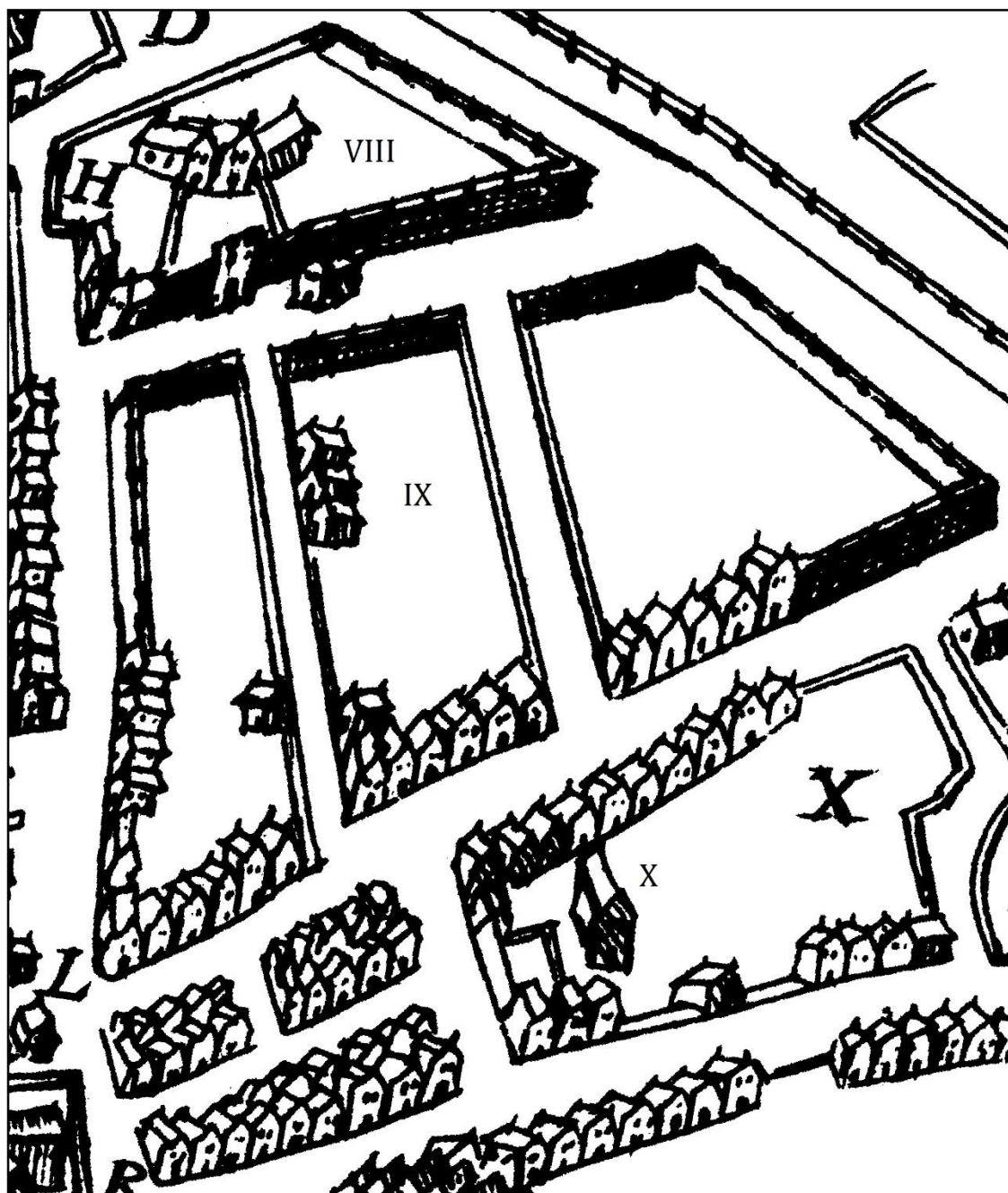


Fig A1.9: Detail of Speed's map of 1610 showing Whitefriars' precinct (Plan Unit VIII), precinct wall? around plan unit IX and Gobion's manor house within plan unit X. Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service





Fig A1.10: Northampton - Plan Units IX-XII

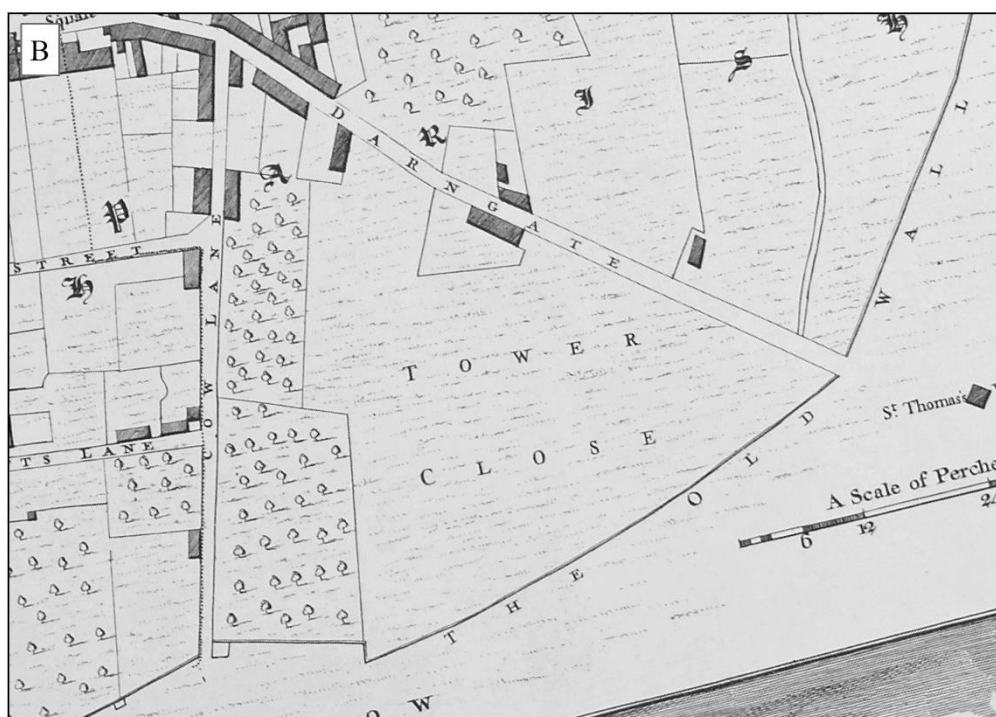
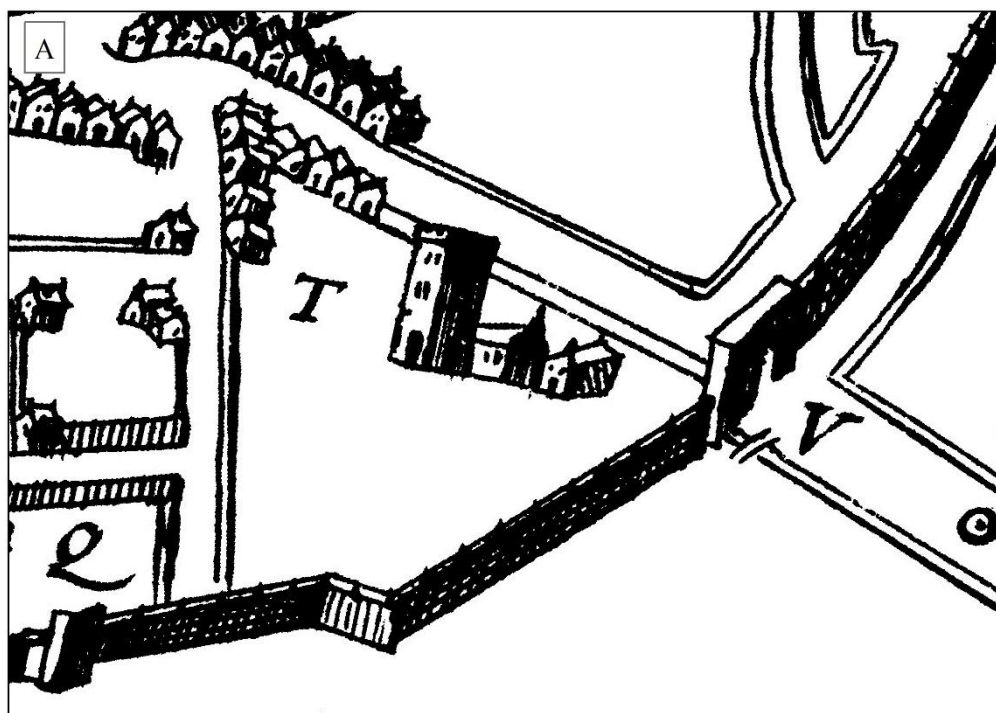


Fig A1.11: Top - Detail of Speed map (1610) showing 'The Towre' (T), the main component of a large urban property known as 'The Grange'; Bottom - Detail of the same area on the Noble and Butlin map (1746); 'The Towre' no longer survives but the field in which it stood as 'Tower Close'. Copyright of maps: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service

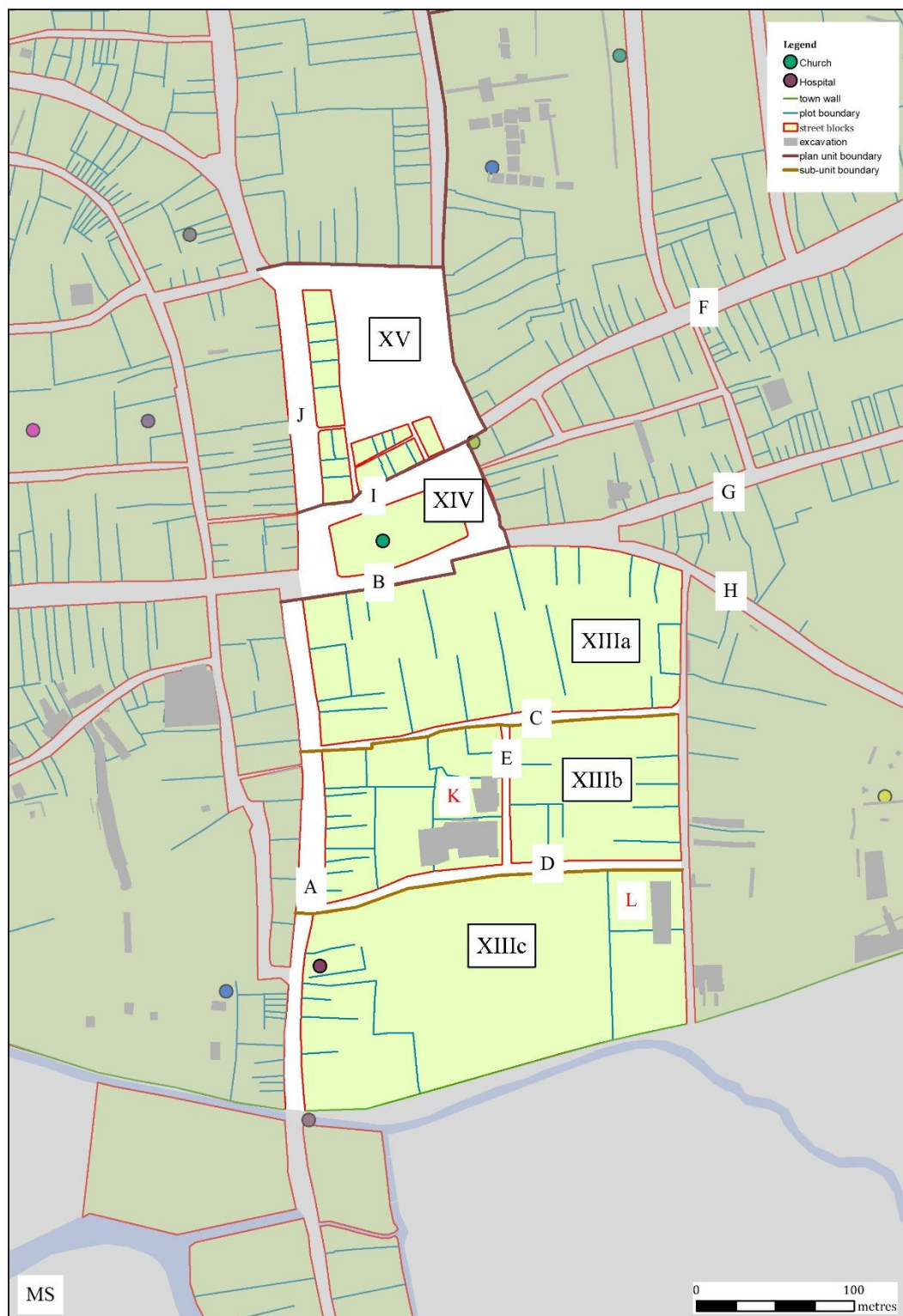


Fig A1.12: Northampton - Plan Units XIII-XV



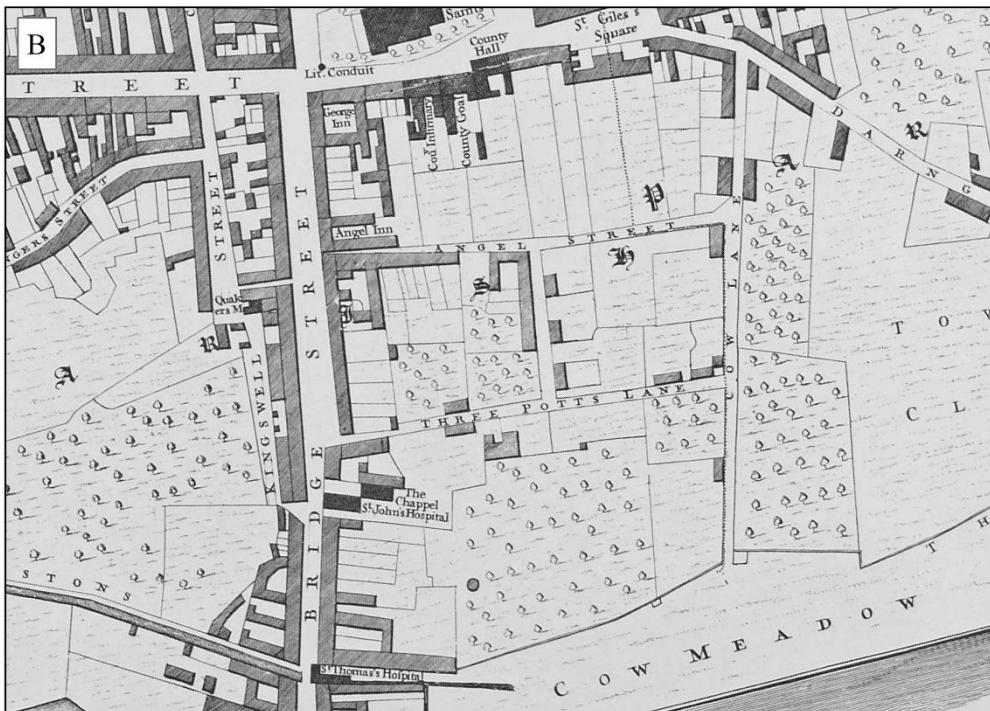
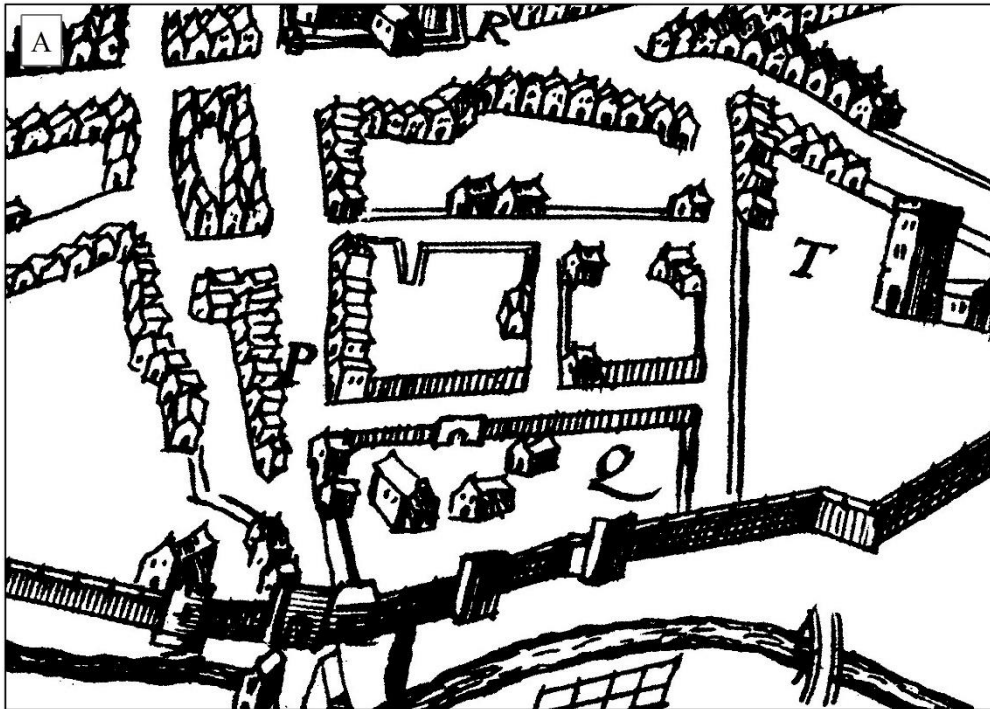


Fig A1.13: (A) Detail of Speed map (1610) showing wall around the south side of St John's Street and the precinct of St John's Hospital (marked as Q); (B) Detail of Noble and Butlin map (1746) showing St John's Hospital. The hospital building and chapel are marked. The Master's House is set behind them with a large orchard adjoining to the south. Copyright of maps: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service



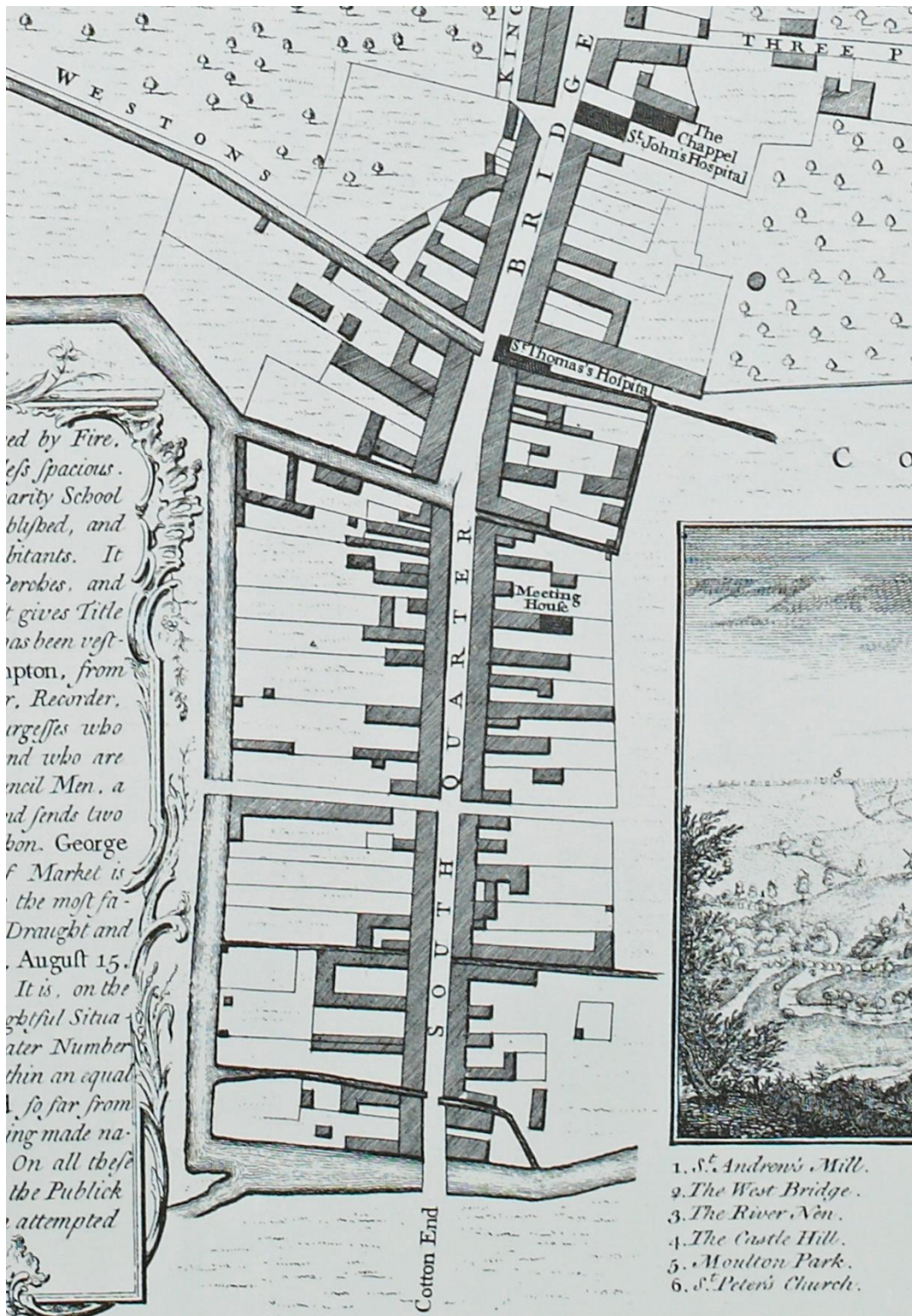


Fig A1.14: Detail of Noble and Butlin map of 1746 showing South Quarter. Map copyright: Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service





Fig A2.1: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – trench locations

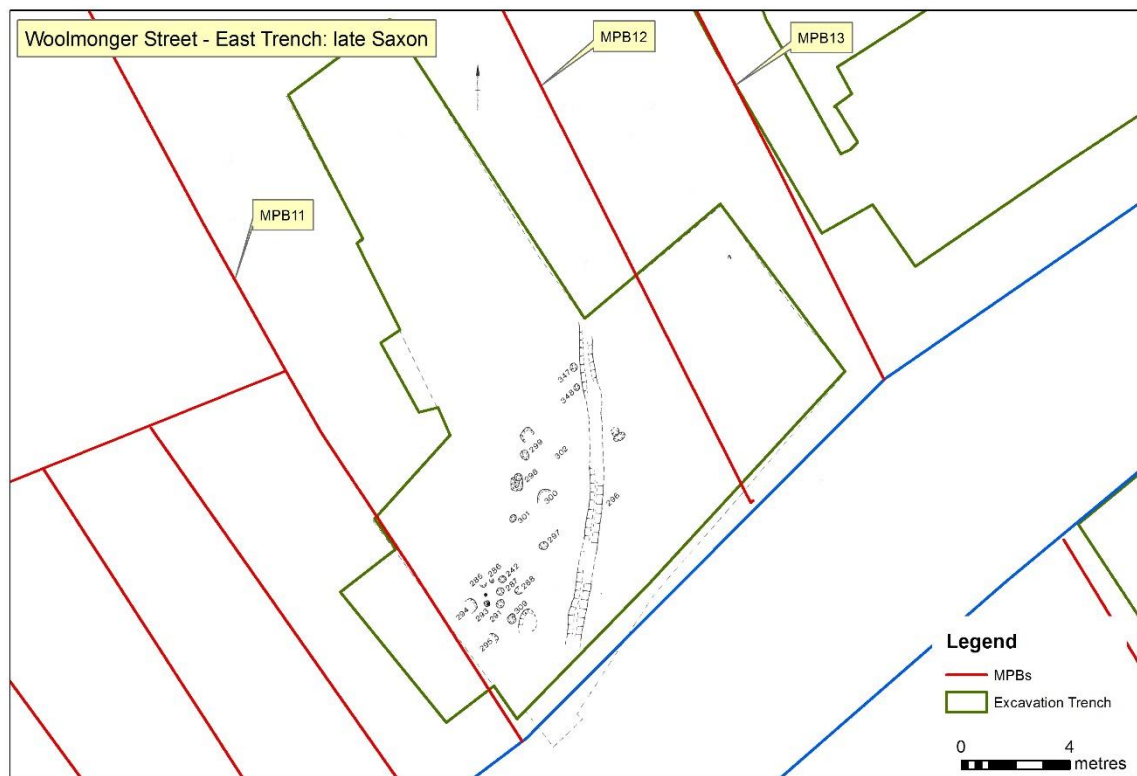


Fig A2.2: Woolmonger Street, Northampton, east trench – late Saxon phase. Site Plan: Soden 1998-9, Fig 4

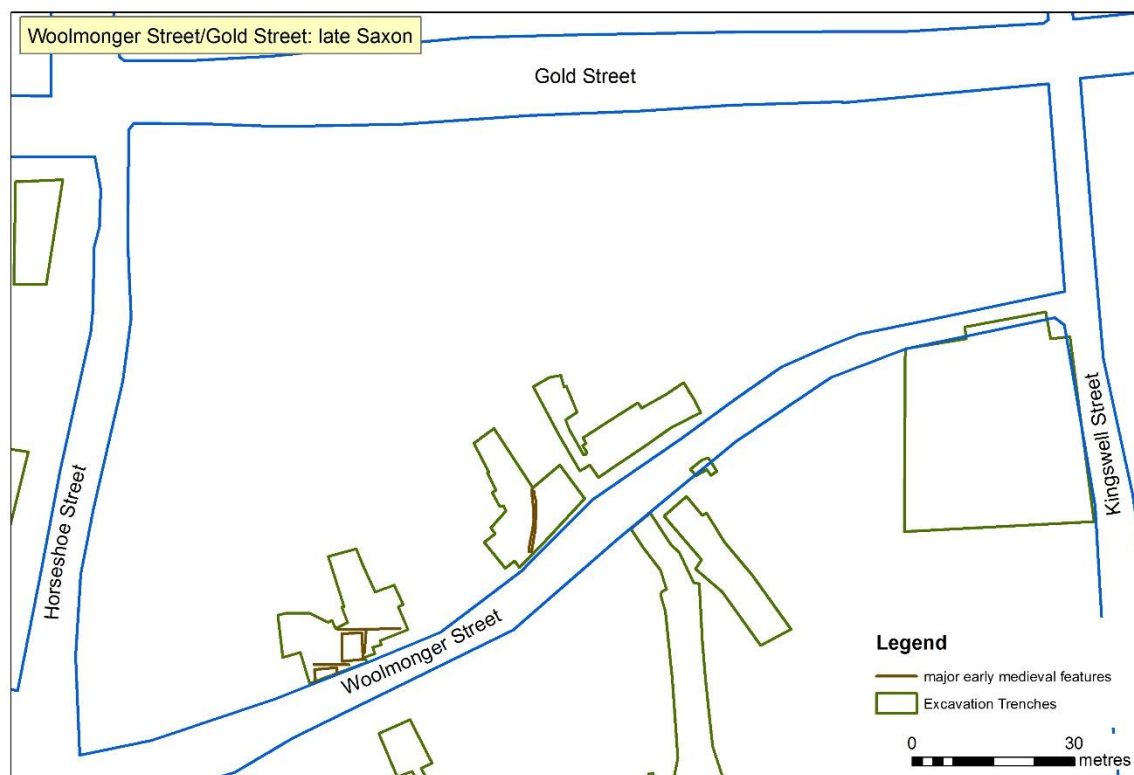


Fig A2.3: Woolmonger Street, Northampton – late Saxon features showing alignment to Gold Street



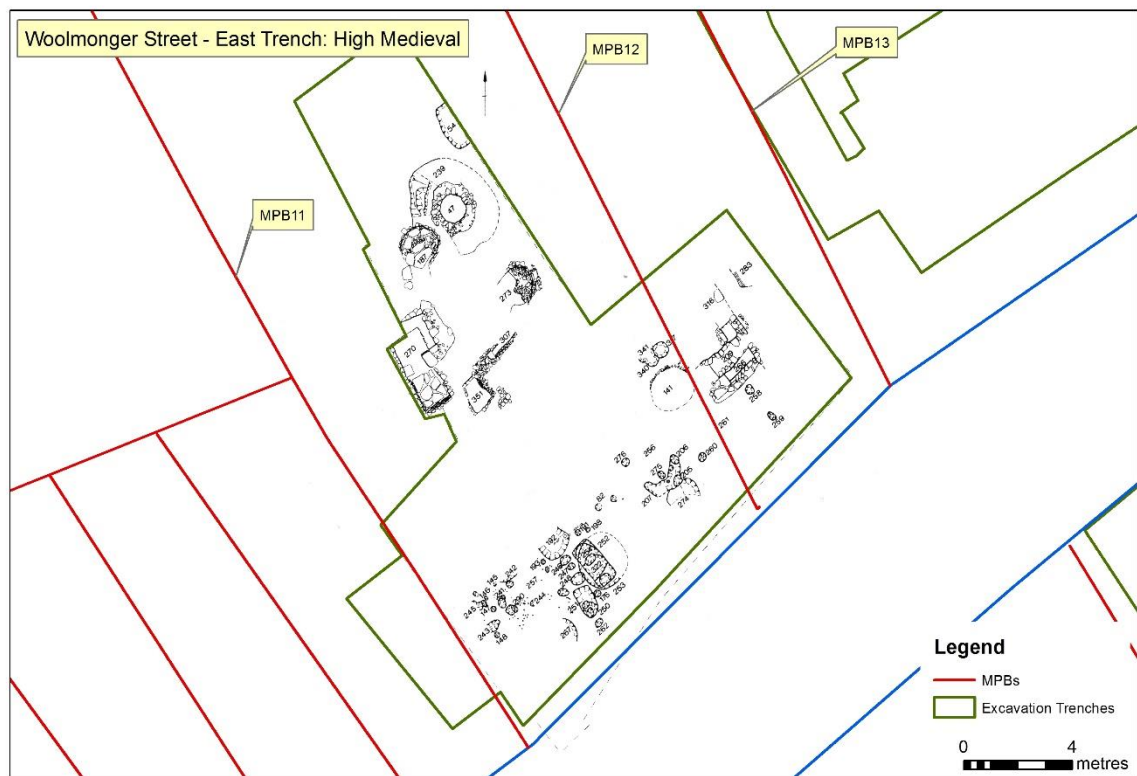


Fig A2.4: Woolmonger Street, Northampton, east trench – 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century timber buildings.  
Site Plan: Soden 1998-9, Fig 5

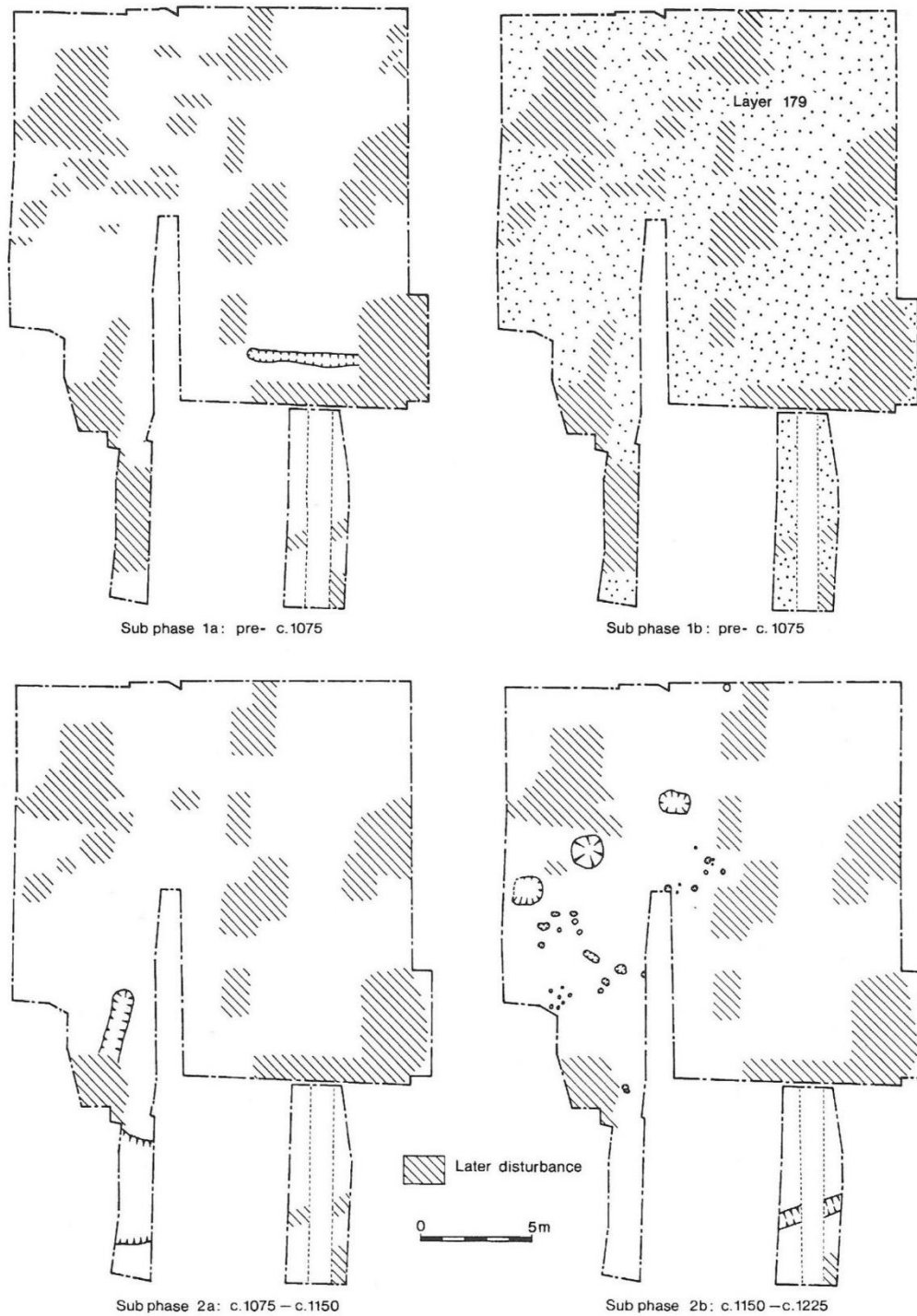


Fig A2.5: Swan Street, Northampton, Phase 1a – 2b (pre-c1075 – c1225). Site Plan: Shaw and Steadman 1993-4, Fig 16